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THE STANDARD

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, AT NO. 42 UNIVERSITY PLACE.

[Entered at the post office in New York as second-class matter.]

VOL. X., No. 25. WHOLE NO. 260.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1891.

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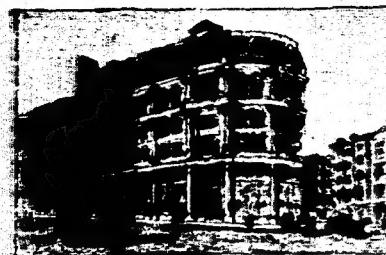
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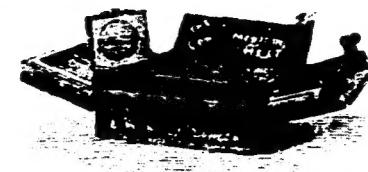


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THE STANDARD

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, AT NO. 42 UNIVERSITY PLACE.

VOL. X.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1891.

No. 25.

A RETROSPECT.—It is but little more than two months ago that we urged single tax men, free traders, and independent Democrats to defeat the Democratic party of New York State at the election then approaching. Primarily, our reason was that the Democratic party had declared against ballot reform, while the Republican party had in plain English advocated the particular reform demanded by the people to whom we addressed our appeal. But, incidentally, in reply to the argument that the loss of New York State to the Democrats this year would handicap the national Democratic party in the Presidential election next year, we warned our friends that "the greatest danger to the Democratic party next year comes from within, not from without." We believed that free trade was so popular that the Democratic party, as its representative, could not be beaten at the polls. But we feared that it might subordinate this issue, and thus lose the hold it was acquiring upon the people. And we regarded the election of Flower in the State of New York as a tremendous factor in producing this result. Our fears are justified. Flower was elected, and despite the assurances of our friends that Hill had been permanently "turned down," that agile statesman promptly "turned up." He is to-day the commander-in-chief of the Democratic army of New York, and he has effected combinations with men like himself that make him one of the three or four powerful Democrats of the United States. The election of Flower was followed naturally by the selection of Crisp for Speaker; that will be followed just as naturally by a reactionary record in the House of Representatives; and that, by a chalk and water platform, and a chalk and water candidate for President when the National Convention meets. It is Cleveland, and not Hill, who has been "turned down," and Cleveland himself participated in the operation.

If we analyze the situation we shall find that the hard money craze was a primary factor. Just as certain interests in the West put the demand for free silver above everything else, so other interests in the East put opposition to free silver above everything else. With characteristic astuteness Governor Hill seized upon the hard money fad to serve his purpose. Pretending to sympathize with the silver men, he set up an agitation for bi-metalism, but in such a manner that responsibility for it could not be placed upon him should he desire to shirk it. He had contrived it for "a deer if he hit, and a calf if he missed." This had the expected effect. Hard money advocates turned out in force, and the committee on platform at the State Convention was "constrained" to make a declaration against free silver—a declaration which is now construed as one in favor of free silver. It was this action that was hailed so enthusiastically as the overthrow of Hill. And so happy were the hard money fanatics, according to the Times, that they left Hill to make the remainder of the platform according to his own notions. They were somewhat chagrined to find that in doing so he endorsed himself, pledged the party against ballot reform, and ignored tariff reform. But it was too late. Their support had been pledged to the Hill-Tammany combine in consideration of the hard money plank resolution. And they faithfully carried out the

pledge. The New York Times was already a party to the arrangement, and it fought for Flower with its accustomed skill and energy. Cleveland was dragged into the canvass, just as nine months before he was dragged by the same influences into that fatal anti-silver meeting of the Reform Club. And a number of prominent and most excellent independent Democrats, mugwumps, free traders, and single tax men were induced to issue a Flower manifesto. These were the influences that won the election and placed Hill and Tammany Hall, along with Gorman and Brice, in the leadership of the Democratic party of the nation.

And here is the net result to date: The Democratic party of the State of New York absolutely within the control of a ring, with Hill and Tammany Hall in the centre; the Democratic party of the whole country almost at the mercy of this and kindred rings; the coinage question elevated to a place by the side of, if not above, the tariff question; reaction along the whole Democratic line; probability of the defeat at the National Convention of Cleveland and what he represents; reasonable certainty of Republican triumph at the polls next fall.

A crisis has been reached which demands the organization of a radical wing of the Democratic party. What do the progressive members of that party propose doing about it?

BREAKERS AHEAD.—The rapid growth in the West of opposition to the reactionary elements in the Democratic party is hardly realized in the East. The St. Louis Republic, now the leading Democratic paper of the West, is in open rebellion. It loses no opportunity to assail the Hill-Brice-Gorman-Dana combination; and what is better, the readers of the paper and a vast majority of its country exchanges, besides the more influential portion of the politicians within its range, are with it. Such an old and popular Congressman as Hatch is not spared. He is given to understand very plainly that he acted the stalking horse to Crisp and must take the consequences. It had been but barely announced that Hatch voted for Crisp, when an influential and wealthy citizen, in accord with the party on the tariff question, entered the race for the nomination for Hatch's seat. Tarnsey, who engineered the Crisp scheme so far as the Missouri end of it was concerned, will also have to fight for his place, as already the Young Men's Democratic Club of Kansas City, a newly formed but very influential organization, has practically declared war on him. Congressman Byrnes, another of the men who voted for Crisp, is a target for hot shot from every edition of the Republic, and his district organ has condemned him in emphatic language.

Close observers in the West are of opinion that there is no reconciliation possible between Hill-Gorman Democrats and the other wing of the party. It is seen that the National Committee, and to a great extent, especially in the East, the machinery of the party, are in the hands of the spoils element; and it is believed that if this element could be once deposed it would lose its power. It is small in point of numbers, but what it lacks in numbers it makes up in boldness and generalship, if devilishness may be called generalship. The West will not compromise with these men. And that

the men themselves are awaking to their danger was indicated by last Sunday's Sun, which deplored Crisp's stubbornness in refusing to offer the chairmanship of the Ways and Means Committee to Mills.

As for Springer, he is regarded as a wily schemer, really in sympathy with those who would hold the party back. So far as his plan with respect to the campaign against the tariff laws is concerned, he did not originate it, nor is it believed that he intends to conduct it in good faith. His principal object, as it is believed, is to get another tariff commission out on a junket, and postpone the tariff question until after the next election. The St. Louis Republic has exposed his plans, and Western Democrats regard its exposure as true, and its strictures as just.

A break up in old party lines within the near future is looked forward to with confidence. Both parties are said to be affected. Tariff lines and old party lines do not coincide; or to use an expressive Westernism, "oil and water will not mix well without sufficient alkali, and that ingredient is becoming scarce in both parties." This sentiment is spreading eastward. A crisis is close at hand. It only remains to give it organized expression, and this country will enter upon the new political era for which the agitation of three years past has prepared it.

CHARITY NOT JUSTICE.—The Drexel Institute of Art, Science and Industry has been dedicated at Philadelphia. It was built and endowed by Anthony J. Drexel, head of the banking firm of Drexel & Co. Its scope and objects, as outlined by the founder, are "the extension and improvement of industrial education as a means of opening better and wider avenues of employment to young men and women." What an illustration this is of the truth, first put in words by Tolstoi, that rich men are willing to do anything for the poor except to get off from their backs. We do not mean, of course, that Mr. Drexel is literally or even metaphorically astride of any poor man's back. Nor do we question his motives in erecting the institute. But he lives where poor men are kept poor, and ignorant men ignorant, by laws that obstruct the exercise by individuals of their natural powers. He sees the effect and deplores it; but he does not see the cause, or, if he does, he ignores it. And so, with all charity, he attempts to cure the effect without removing the cause. In this sense it is that, pitying the poor, he would serve them in every way except by getting off from their backs.

To open better and wider avenues of employment is the one great necessity of our time. To do that is to begin to make men free, to develop their powers, to abolish their poverty. But what Mr. Drexel proposes as a means of accomplishing this is to increase the powers of the poor without touching the conditions that make men's powers the less effective in supplying their own wants, as they become the more effective in producing wealth. In free conditions the improvement of industrial education would benefit all who worked: but in existing conditions it benefits only those who sit upon the workingman's back. To increase the efficiency of laborers, while making that without which no man can labor—the earth—a subject of absolute private property, is only to increase the value of land, and to diminish the value of labor.

Mr. Drexel might as well attempt to fatten cattle by teaching them to leap, while adding another rail to the pasture fence with every increase in the leaping efficiency of his cattle. Single tax men believe in industrial education; and if they do not seem to appreciate such charities as Mr. Drexel's, and such disinterested and public spirited motives as he appears to exhibit, it is because they wonder why it never occurs to him,

if he really wants the cattle to get into the pasture, to help lift a rail or two off from the pasture fence.

THE LOUISIANA LOTTERY.—The Democratic party in Louisiana has already split upon the lottery question, and it is not improbable that the same fate is in store for the Republican party in that State. The Louisiana lottery has, from small beginnings and by political methods, come to be a powerful institution, overshadowing free popular government and threatening to subordinate the commonwealth. A desperate struggle within the Democratic party, in progress for months, has resulted in the nomination of a pro-lottery ticket for State officers; but most of the convention delegates who were chosen by anti-lottery constituencies, seceded and nominated an anti-lottery ticket. The latter were joined by the Farmers' Alliance, and it is confidently predicted that an organized section of the Republican party will enter the combination.

The specific issue relates to a proposed extension of the lottery charter. The charter was once extended, with the understanding that it should never be renewed. But now, as the extension is about to expire, the lottery beneficiaries, of whom it has made millionaires, naturally enough ask for a continuation of their privileges. For a charter of twenty-five years' duration they offer to pay an immense sum into the school fund of the State, and as this would be drawn largely from citizens of other States, the bribe is a tempting one to Louisiana taxpayers.

The essential issue, however, is a question of monopoly. The Louisiana lottery has special privileges, and it is for an extension of these that it asks. It is the monopoly feature, too, that constitutes its power. If lotteries were neither prohibited nor specially sanctioned, their profits would not tempt promoters, nor would their prizes allure the public. And whether they did or not, lotteries would be no menace to the State, because they would not come into influential contact with its law making, law interpreting, and law executing agencies.

The lottery question, as such, is one with the liquor question. Prohibition as to either undertakes to make unlawful what is not morally wrong; while license builds up monopolies and intensifies incidental evils which freedom would tend to cure. The Louisiana Lottery Company is an instance of high license. And if there is any preference between high license and prohibition, this instance goes to show that prohibition is preferable. Prohibition, though it interferes with individual liberty, does not build up private institutions that threaten all liberty; but high license, while interfering with individual liberty, also generates classes or companies that invade the very sanctuaries of the law.

It is to be hoped that Louisiana will succeed in stamping out this vicious concern, to which her own statutes have given vitality. If she fails, not only will her own people suffer from it, but a clamor for national interference will go up, and another dangerous step may be taken by Congress and the States in the direction of centralized power.

RESTORATION OF SUGAR DUTIES.—It is reported that at the beginning of the year the President will issue his proclamation restoring the duties on sugar, teas, coffee, molasses, hides, etc., imported from countries with which we have failed to conclude reciprocity treaties. The President derives his power, if he has it at all, from the McKinley law—that part of it which Mr. Blaine inserted. There is a suit pending in the Supreme Court which raises the question of the constitutionality of this power. Mr. Blaine, and for that matter the whole Republican party, may well pray for a decision against the power.

The McKinley law has had no other element of popularity than its abolition of duties. If now the Republican party makes itself responsible for reimposing duties where they were abolished, "our protective system" will find itself in a bad way. It will not be so easy to convince people that the protection that puts duties upon common necessities is a good thing, as it has been to convince them that the protection that puts common necessities on the free list is a good thing.

SPEAKER CRISP AND MR. MILLS.—Speaker Crisp declines to offer the Chairmanship of the Ways and Means Committee to Mr. Mills. For this we are indisposed to criticise him. The contest between Crisp and Mills was not between individuals for party honors, but over a vital question of party policy. Had Mr. Mills been chosen Speaker he could have done nothing worse than to make Crisp chairman of the committee that is to control legislation regarding the question at issue. And since Mr. Crisp and his policy were successful in caucus, he cannot be blamed for refusing to place his policy at the mercy of its leading opponent.

But it was not necessary to emphasize his decision on this point with a personal insult, as he did when he offered his adversary second place on the Ways and Means Committee. Mr. Mills belongs at the head of that committee or nowhere in it. Mr. Crisp understands this, and his offer of an inferior place cannot be construed otherwise than as an intentional affront to Mills and his supporters.

After the unfounded rumors that Mr. Mills sulked over his defeat, based upon nothing but his retirement in consequence of a serious illness, and his selection of a seat in the most desirable instead of the most conspicuous place in the hall of the House of Representatives, it is gratifying to note his response to Speaker Crisp. He declines the offer, as from self-respect and a proper regard for his friends he was bound to do; but he offers to serve in any other place to which the Speaker may assign him.

It is reported that Crisp is making up his committees without regard to territory or personal fitness, but solely with reference to his support in the caucus. This need excite no wonder. Crisp represented the class of politicians who achieve success by means of preliminary bargains, in which the spoils of victory are traded for influence and votes; and that he now distributes committee positions as favors to political friends, only goes to prove, what no observing man doubts, that during the Speakership contest he incurred obligations which he is now redeeming.

Nor need this conduct excite any more alarm than wonder. If the men who supported Mills, numbering among them as they do some of the best and most trusted leaders in the Democratic party, are ignored by Crisp in the make-up of his committees, the free trade Democrats in Congress may awake to the importance of organizing a radical wing of the party in readiness for manœuvres in the future, such as those by means of which the most representative Democrat in Congress was pushed aside at the command of Hill, Gorman, Brice & Co. Nothing could better serve the Democratic party at this time than an occasion for drawing a sharp line between its progressive and its reactionary elements.

CHRISTMAS.

This week the feast of the Saturnalia will be observed in New York. Of course the popular name is Christmas, but it is evidently a misnomer. From time to time, indeed, a real commemoration of the birth of Jesus Christ has threatened to supplant the old Roman festival; but of late years the Saturnalia has been reasserting itself, and this year the element will be more conspicuous than ever. It would, probably, be a little premature to attempt to substitute the

true name of the season just yet, but if the heathen character of the time can be thoroughly restored we need not trouble about mere nomenclature. It will be well, however, to point out the absurdity of connecting Christmas festivities with Christ. Long before He was born the Saturnalia, nearly as we have it now, was in full force. It began on the 19th of December, and lasted for a week or more. During that time the schools were closed, friends made each other presents, candles were lighted, children received presents of dolls, prisoners were allowed certain liberties, and slaves were accorded various privileges. It is evident, therefore, that the real celebration of this time does not date back to Christ. The ancient Romans regarded the feast as held in honor of Saturn. It is not difficult to identify this divinity with the object of our present worship—modern civilization. Saturn had a fashion of devouring his own offspring; he was in fear of being destroyed by the very creatures he had called into existence, and yet he produced the true rulers of the world, who were in their time looked up to as gods; lastly, his shrine was used as a place for the storage of valuables. All this is evidently true of modern civilization, although we do not now speak of Pluto and Jupiter—the names of our modern gods being Property and Respectability (though we still call a devotee of the former a plutocrat). Our safe deposit vaults under the shrines where modern civilization is worshipped are clearly a continuation of the ancient custom. This year a graceful addition is to be made to the celebration of the venerable feast. The special worshippers of Property and Respectability are going to distribute gifts to twenty thousand children of our slave population. This is done, of course, for the glory of modern civilization, and will have the nature of a religious rite. One of the city temples has been engaged for the purpose, and pews will be sold at twenty dollars a piece. These will be occupied by the members of a sort of guild or fraternity of the special followers of Property and Respectability, the title of which is Good Society. All this must be highly gratifying to those who wish to see the true heathen religion restored. It all will tend to lead people to see the inconsistency of continuing to use the name of Christ. His life and teachings were simply subversive of all that we are seeking to bring back. He identified Himself with the slave class, and incited them to set up a kingdom—evidently a most seditious proceeding; He never uttered a word of blessing on the rich or a malediction on the poor; His celebrated Sermon on the Mount, if practically carried out, would dethrone modern civilization and introduce the Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of Man. The slaves have always shown a dangerous admiration for Christ. We rejoice to say that many of the buildings where His teachings were proclaimed, have been bought up and are now practically controlled by true believers. But it may not be so well known that the slaves have been in the habit of holding meetings early on December 25, at which, as one of our writers has it, "they sing hymns to Christ as a God, and bind themselves by an oath (*sacramentum*) to abstain from theft and murder, on which, as we know, the throne of modern civilization rests. As a means to put a stop to this, we commend the custom of keeping the stores open as late as possible at this season, and we urge our fellow manmonite to make as many purchases as possible on the evening of December 24 and encourage these in their employ to do so. By this means many of the women here at least will be kept up late into the night and will be too weary to attend their "Christmas services," so dangerous to the public weal.

But we recur with much satisfaction to the project at the Madison Square Garden. That is real missionary work. It will be a great thing to bring 20,000 slave children to a service that will so nobly set forth the character of modern civilization. The very arrangements by which the children of the masters are seated in the galleries and their dependents are placed in the pit are beautifully suggestive, and the slave children cannot but be impressed with the sense of the great beneficence of modern civilization to its favorites. By carefully suppressing any reference to Christ the children will be led to see that Christmas has no real connection with Him; and with the element of chance in their presents, and the fact that they do not connect them with any particular person, will inspire in them that dependence on luck and that craving for speculation that ever anon is so friendly to the extension of the true religion.

(Father) J. O. S. HUNTINGTON.

FREE TRADE AND PROTECTION ABROAD.

The cable reports that the colonial Parliament of New South Wales, after a disorderly sitting of thirty-six hours, passed a protective tariff measure. The vote stood 50 in the affirmative and 3 in the negative; the latter being due to the refusal of the Opposition to vote. The Parliament is composed of protectionists, a variety of free traders, and Labor party men. When the same issue came up last summer, it was defeated by 61 to 47, the Labor party men—really single tax men—voting against protection. The recent result shows that the protectionists have gained three votes, probably from the Labor party, some of whom are protectionists;

but, as well as we can judge from the meagre information that reaches us, a large proportion of the Labor party must have united with the free traders in refusing to vote. John Farrell's letter to **THE STANDARD**, due early next month, will, no doubt, give full information upon the subject.

At the same time that New South Wales temporarily abandons the policy that has made her more prosperous than her protected neighbor—Victoria—France increases her duties in the direction of protection. Under the leadership of Jules Ferry, a combination of French landowners, aided by a ring of Vosges manufacturers, has succeeded in burdening the French people with a protective tariff, the effect and purpose of which is to give a bonus to the manufacturers, and to increase the value of agricultural land. Agricultural tenants and laborers, and the factory workers, are, as usual, assured that their protected neighbors will divide the plunder.

In Germany, however, there is light. The thoughtful, observant, and interesting English correspondent of the New York Times, Harold Frederic, says of the beginning of Emperor William's free trade policy :

Having decided that the broad interests of the whole empire demanded a big and comprehensive scaling down of duties, officials were set to work to examine the question in detail and prepare new schedules. When these were ready and revised they were presented to the Reichstag in the form of a bill. As we in America may easily imagine, a tremendous howl was raised by the manufacturers, whose immunity from competition was menaced, and by the big landowners, who feared the prospect of cheapened breadstuffs; but these persons were politely but firmly told that they constituted only a very small minority of the entire population; that they already had long enjoyed special favoritism by law, and that their mercenary selfishness could no longer be allowed to stand in the way of the popular interests.

Curiously enough, this blunt admonition filled the German public with enthusiastic delight, evidences of which were so unmistakably overwhelming that the Opposition almost wholly collapsed. Such criticism of the bill as was ventured upon was kept to generalizations. No spokesman for protection advanced as an argument a plea that he or his business associates would make less money under the proposed legislation, because if he had done so the Chancellor would have held him up to public scorn as a lawmaker who preferred his own interests to those of the public. The result is that yesterday the Reichstag passed the bill enforcing the new commercial treaties by 243 to 48.

FREER TRADE FOR ZANZIBAR.

It is officially announced that after February 1 all tariff duties, except upon alcohol and munitions of war, will be abolished in Zanzibar. Zanzibar is a strip of the east coast of Africa, under English protection. It has an area of 625 square miles, and a population of 125,000. Mohammedanism is the prevailing religion, though both Protestant and Roman Catholic missions are established in the country. The revenues have been derived chiefly from customs duties and taxes on domestic produce.

TARIFF PROTECTION FOR LABOR.

The New York Evening Post gives this brief and vivid account of the effect of the McKinley tariff on wages in two large protected concerns :

Among the multiplying signs of cheer to labor arising from the McKinley tariff is the recent heavy reduction in wages among the employees of the American Hosiery Company at New Britain, Conn. This is one of the most highly protected industries in the whole tariff list. Under the tariff of 1883 there was a uniform duty of 49 per cent. on cotton hosiery. The McKinley bill divided it into four classes, and added specific duties to the *ad valorem*, so that the equivalent rate ranges from 53 to 65 per cent.; and now, just as we were fancying ourselves happy, comes this cut in wages. This hosiery company serves to keep in countenance the glass works at Anderson, Indiana, which made a reduction of 25 per cent. in wages on the 10th of November, glass being also one of the particular pets of the McKinley tariff. The American Wool and Cotton Reporter of December 17 mentions still another reduction of wages in the cotton industry. It is in the well-known New York Mills. "The cause of the reduction," says the Reporter, "is the depressed condition of the market and the slow sales."

CUTTING WAGES AND RAISING PRICES.

A Massachusetts workingman preaches about protection in this unique, but effective way :

I, myself, am discouraged sometimes since that McKinley bill was passed. I got a cut in my pay from \$18 to \$15 a week, and suppose the half has not been told either, and you take that and have to pay taxes on a little home and care for a family a growing like the devil too, and eating to make them grow more, and the tariff don't help that either. But I know that I am to blame for all this. I suppose I ought not to have married. Yet I had a minister at my house who said I ought to. So I guess I am all right.

FREE TRADE POPULAR.

When asked why it was that Connecticut's three Congressmen, representing a constituency supposed to be profoundly interested in protection, were giving their support to Mr. Mills, whom republicans call a free trader, ex-speaker Reed said :

"Mr. Mills represents a popular idea. Connecticut is not looked upon as a state favoring protection only as it puts money in the pockets of her citizens. Her workingmen are in favor of free trade and vote with the democrats every time."

UNDER CURRENTS IN TEXAS.

A correspondent of one of the largest daily newspapers of Texas met a criticism that his paper favors plutocracy rather than the interests of the masses, by avowing that business policy prompted the editorials, as he personally knew that the entire force were single tax men. Our informant, writing of the fact, says :

The correspondent himself was as enthusiastic a single tax man as I have ever met, and he mentioned that he had Henry George's works, with his autograph on the fly-leaf of each one, and that there was not money enough in Texas to buy them. Everywhere I go I find single tax men just about in the condition of this correspondent and his employers, and it does seem as if the fires are smouldering, ready to burst into flame and envelop the whole country, and that we might very successfully put more "practical politics" into the movement. Even if men are influenced by selfish motives, what is the difference so long as they move ?

TENEMENT HOUSE STATISTICS.

The Board of Health of New York City publishes these tenement house statistics, which throw light on the question of advancing poverty :

The census of tenement house dwellers, their industries and stables, begun last summer, by officers of the Health Department, and ended last September, has just been reduced to statistics and the figures made public. They show in round numbers 35,000 front tenements, 2,300 rear tenements, 276,000 families, 1,225,000 inhabitants (an increase of 141,000), 7,000 adult home workers, 250 child home workers. There were 850 stables and 4,360 horses in the districts to pollute the air.

IS ROMAN CATHOLICISM A MENACE?

AUTHENTICITY OF CORRIGAN'S LANGUAGE.

Not many weeks ago Father Ducey, of St. Leo's Roman Catholic Church, New York City, allowed an interview regarding Henry George's Open Letter to the Pope to appear in the New York Herald. His bishop, Archbishop Corrigan, ordered him to publish a disclaimer; and upon being himself interviewed upon the subject by the Herald, the Archbishop said :

The whole matter is very simple. If Father Ducey had thought for an instant of the character of the encyclical he would have avoided the error he committed. He seems for the moment to have lost sight of the fact that the Holy Father is the teacher and every Catholic must regard him as the supreme earthly authority. The Holy Father having advanced in the encyclical the doctrine of private property in land, it became the duty of every one in the Church to accept it unquestioningly.

Now, in discussing the matter Father Ducey alluded to the Holy Father as "A" and to some one else as "B," and so on. The other gentlemen who were interviewed simply said in effect: "There is nothing for us to do but to accept what has been advanced by the Holy See. He has settled that for us." Now there is no other view to be taken, no matter what any man may write. It is just like a well established doctrine laid down in the Holy Scriptures, and it is to be followed just as closely and unquestioningly by all those who believe in the Holy Church.

Upon this language we commented, pointing out what it clearly indicates, that if it is a true expression of Catholic doctrine Catholics must take their politics as well as their religion from Rome, and showing that if they must do this the people of the United States are in danger of being ruled by a foreign potentate. We then asked the question that stands at the head of this department, "Is Roman Catholicism a Menace?"

The Catholic Standard, of Philadelphia, which is published under the patronage of Archbishop Ryan, referring to Corrigan's language, asserts of the Standard that it does not pretend to know that Corrigan used the words, but quotes them on the authority of an anonymous reporter of the New York Herald, and adds that the conversation between Corrigan and the reporter, "if it was ever held, was evidently incorrectly reported in the Herald, or else is incorrectly copied by the writer who takes it at second hand." To justify its assumption, it says :

The Most Rev. Archbishop of New York is not generally regarded as ignorant of even the simplest doctrines of the Catholic Church and of the most common misrepresentations of those doctrines; nor is he generally recorded as extraordinarily stupid. Yet, both ignorant and stupid, to the extent even of idiocy, must he have been had he made such declarations. They would be a plain acknowledgment of the truth of the accusations of our enemies, that Catholics are not and cannot be truly loyal to the civil authorities of their country: that Catholics are subject, politically as well as spiritually, to "the Pope of Rome," and habitually look to Rome for direction respecting political questions.

For hundreds of years Catholics have protested that these accusations are false. Like accusations have been brought against Catholics in England and Ireland, time and again; and as often have been indignantly denied and refuted. They were "revamped and refurbished" by Gladstone in his notorious "Expostulation," and were conclusively shown to be false by Cardinals Manning and Newman, and by other distinguished English Catholic prelates. In this country the same accusations have been repeatedly made, and as repeatedly denied and refuted by Catholic priests and laymen; and so persistently and successfully that, as the writer himself [**THE STANDARD**] admits, it has "come to be understood that the allegiance of Catholics to the Holy See relates solely to religious matters."

Yet in the face of all this, this unconscionable writer [**THE STANDARD**] would have it believed that Archbishop Corrigan is so stupidly short-sighted and ignorant as to defiantly give the lie to all that has been said and written by Catholics on this subject, and virtually to declare that the accusations of the enemies of the Church are entirely true. Who will

believe this? Who can believe it unless he throws common sense to the winds?

But this is not all. To accept the statement of the writer [THE STANDARD] as true, requires it to be supposed that *Archbishop Corrigan* is so *incorrigibly ignorant* that he is also entirely unacquainted with the action of the very last Ecumenical Council that has been held—a Council held only twenty-one years ago, after *Archbishop Corrigan* had been for many years a priest, whilst he was president of a Catholic college and theological seminary, and only two years before he was elevated to the Episcopate—the Council of the Vatican. By that council it is expressly defined and declared that “the Roman Pontiff” is infallible “when he speaks ex cathedra.” Yet this writer [THE STANDARD] would have it believed that *Archbishop Corrigan* told a newspaper reporter that a declaration of the Pope, when it is not an *ex cathedra* utterance, is to be received “just like a well-established doctrine of the Holy Scriptures.” Who will or can believe such gross, palpable falsehoods respecting *Archbishop Corrigan*, or respecting any other Catholic prelate?

There are other “ear marks” in this alleged report which plainly prove it to be either garbled or else a sheer fabrication, without a shadow of foundation in fact. The expression, “supreme earthly authority” is not one which an intelligent Catholic would use when referring to the Sovereign Pontiff of the Church. It may be construed as meaning “supreme authority on earth,” and in this sense it would be true as regards the exercise of authority by the Holy Father, when, as Supreme Teacher to the whole Church, he defines a doctrine to be held by the whole Church, concerning faith or morals.” But, again, it may be misconstrued—and in this sense the writer referred to evidently intends it to be understood—as meaning supreme teacher respecting earthly or “political” matters. And just because of this ambiguity and the well-known proneness of anti-Catholics to misconstrue the meaning of the expression, intelligent Catholics usually abstain from employing it. *There are still other words imputed to Archbishop Corrigan which plainly prove to every sensible reader that the alleged conversation with Archbishop Corrigan as it appears in the w.-paper referred to, is simply an impudent and malicious falsehood.*

Since *Archbishop Ryan* recommends the Catholic Standard to the clergy and laity of his diocese, he would do well to investigate the character of its editor, who, on the face of the quotation we make from him, is either malicious or recklessly indolent. Whichever he may be, he is not quite the kind of person to edit a newspaper for whose utterances a respectable *Archbishop* has made himself responsible. The New York Herald is a well known daily newspaper, published less than one hundred miles from the office of the Catholic Standard. The editor of the latter might easily have procured a copy containing *Archbishop Corrigan*’s interview, and determined for himself and his readers whether the error, if any, was in the Herald’s report or in our quotation from that report. But moved by malice or influenced by indolence, he preferred to insinuate that we had falsely quoted. This presents a case in which indolence, if indolence is the explanation, is equivalent to immorality. It is a libel upon us, and a fraud upon the readers of the Catholic Standard who pay its editor to be informed and not to be deceived either by direct statement or inuendo.

Regarding the remainder of the article we make but little criticism. That *Archbishop Corrigan* was “both ignorant and stupid to the extent even of idiocy,” if he used the language attributed to him by the Herald, we freely concede. Nor do we deny that if he used the language, it was “a plain acknowledgement of the truth of the accusations” of anti-Catholics “that Catholics are not and cannot be truly loyal to the civil authorities of their country,” and that they “are subject, politically as well as spiritually, to the Pope of Rome, and habitually look to Rome for direction respecting political questions.” So far from denying this, it is what we have expressly asserted. It is equally true that acceptance of the report of *Archbishop Corrigan*’s language “requires it to be supposed that *Archbishop Corrigan* is so incorrigibly ignorant that he is also entirely unacquainted with the action of the very last Ecumenical Council that has been held.” But to the assumption that the report of the *Archbishop*’s language must be incorrect, because words are used in it which “intelligent Catholics usually abstain from employing,” we cannot agree. We are assured by intelligent Catholics that such an assumption would be superlatively violent.

Now, as to the correctness of the report of the *Archbishop*’s language.

It is more than six weeks since the report appeared in the Herald; yet the *Archbishop* has never publicly denied either the correctness of the report or the fact of the interview. And since he ordered Father Ducey to make a disclaimer through the press, regarding one matter affecting the Church, how can he escape from the inference to which his own silence regarding a matter of vastly more importance to the Church gives rise.

But that is not all. Catholic papers within the *Archbishop*’s own diocese, subject to his control, and in the enjoyment of his patronage, gave currency and color of authority to his declaration as reported in the Herald. And at least one Catholic paper, the Catholic Weekly, published at Albany in a neighboring diocese, referred to the *Archbishop*’s interview reported in the Herald, and reproduced in this article, as “the authorized version of the reasons for which the *Archbishop* deemed it necessary to have the letter written” by Father Ducey. The same paper further describes the

declaration of the *Archbishop* as taking “positive ground in favor of the infallible authority of the encyclical.”

We do not know what decision might be made in one of those Catholic colleges described by Dr. Brain where, for intellectual and moral exercise, young men are taught to argue against what they are commanded to believe; but, from this evidence and the absence of a disclaimer from the *Archbishop*, ordinarily rational men will be inclined to conclude that the *Archbishop* used the language attributed to him. If he did, we have it upon the authority of the Catholic Standard that *Archbishop Corrigan* is “both ignorant and stupid to the extent even of idiocy;” and that he makes “a plain acknowledgment of the truth of the accusations. . . . that Catholics are not and cannot be truly loyal to the civil authorities of their country,” but “are subject, politically as well as spiritually, to the Pope of Rome, and habitually look to Rome for direction respecting political questions.”

This raises an issue between *Corrigan* and The Catholic Standard, which they may be left to adjust to their own satisfaction. But so long as the words we quote appear to have been uttered by so eminent a representative of Roman Catholicism as *Archbishop Corrigan*, and never repudiated by him nor by any one of equal ecclesiastical dignity, the question still remains, “Is Roman Catholicism a Menace?”

The London Tablet and Edward Osgood Brown, expressly, and the Catholic Standard, by implication, deny that the language is a fair expression of Catholic doctrine. Therefore, according to their ideas of what Roman Catholicism is, it is not a menace to American liberty. But, according to *Archbishop Corrigan*’s ideas of Roman Catholicism, as indicated by his words and exemplified in his administration, it is such a menace. *Archbishop Corrigan* rules over a large and powerful constituency of Catholic voters.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

Kenneth Cranford writes from Wakefield, N. Y.: The forgotten work of a Frenchman—an aristocrat and poet of the 1830 time—is not just the place in which one expects to find things of special interest to single taxers. Yet, no less a poet than Alfred de Vigny came pretty near to the peculiar objections we make to socialism; and as evidence is the more valuable for coming from different and disassociated quarters, let me put into English what de Vigny has to say on the subject:

The thing to do is to follow the conditions of one’s being entirely clear of the influence of association.

Let one accomplish one’s mission free and alone. Solitude is the source of inspiration (and the dullest man is moved by a species of inspiration when left to himself and not herded.) Solitude is holy. Associations tend to all the faults of convents and monasteries. They tend to ~~harm~~ by degrees, a tyrannical authority which, while robbing the intelligence of liberty and individuality (without which it can never develop) would smother even genius under the empire of a jealous community.

In all corporate bodies, assemblies, schools, companies or other human congregations, it is intriguing mediocrity which gets the control and dominates the rest by its gross and material activity, and that sort of address to which broader and more generous spirits cannot descend.

Thus was the “Governor Hill” infliction, under some name or other, present to de Vigny’s mind in 1830.

Walter Crook writes from Canisteo, N. Y.: I have just been reading in the World the result of an interview with Colonel McClure, in which he says, referring to the Democratic Convention of next year, that public sentiment may dictate the nomination of Cleveland. Of course this is what we, as single tax men, devoutly hope for; but in the meantime, how are we to do our part toward bringing it about, or how can any pressure be brought to bear upon delegates to the National Democratic Convention.

We have lately suffered a defeat in the election of Speaker; how can we prevent being outwitted in a similar manner next year in regard to the Presidency?

I believe there are large numbers of free traders and single tax men in Congress (may their tribe increase), that are free traders first and Democrats next, who would influence the result if they were to combine and declare beforehand that it was their intention and duty, should a Randall Democrat or a tariff trimmer be nominated, to throw their whole influence to defeat his election. I can imagine Tom L. Johnson in such a role as this. It might be an uncomfortable position for a time, but the people would admire and the more zealously support such men.

Aside from this, how can the people make themselves heard and felt at the right time? I should like to read letters from free traders in THE STANDARD, giving suggestions as to what they think can be done.

There is no time to be lost if we are to decide upon a plan of action to influence the members of the National Democratic Convention when it assembles.

GOVERNOR HILL.

Harper’s Weekly.

Recent events have shown that political observers cannot omit from their calculations Governor and Senator Hill, of New York. There was some amusing theory ripe at the time of the State Convention of his party that he was now what is known as “a back number,” and that he would be extinguished the moment that he reached the Senate. But in politics men are not extinguished by a smile of derision or incredulity. Senator Hill is quite as prominent and efficient a Democratic leader as there is in the country, with the sole exception of Mr. Cleveland, who is less a party leader in the usual sense than a representative of its higher character and aims. In New York, for instance, the State Committee and the State Conventions of the Democratic party are controlled by Mr. Hill and Tammany Hall, not by Mr. Cleveland or his friends.

SINGLE TAX NEWS.

The underlying principle of the single tax—that the earth belongs equally to all, and that the best way to secure substantial justice is to tax the occupant an amount equal to the yearly value of the land—is sound.—Journal of the Knights of Labor, September 21, 1891.

We have no hesitation in declaring our belief that the ideal taxation lies in the Single Land Tax, laid exclusively on the rental value of land, independent of improvements.—New York Times, January 10, 1891.

The best and surest subject of taxation is the thing that perforce stays in one place that is land.—New York Sun, August 26, 1891.

Every one of these taxes [on commodities and buildings] the ostensible taxpayer—the man on the assessor's books—shifts to other shoulders. The only tax he cannot shift is the tax on his land values.—Detroit News, November 1, 1891.

The Bee does not say that it will never be a full-fledged single tax advocate. It believes in it in theory now; it pauses only on the threshold of doubt as to the expediency under existing circumstances.—Sacramento (Cal.) Bee.

SINGLE TAX LEAGUE OF THE UNITED STATES.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE,
42 UNIVERSITY PLACE, NEW YORK, DEC. 22, 1891.

The National committee is circulating a petition asking the United States house of representatives to appoint a spec' al committee to make inquiry into and report upon the expediency of raising all public revenues by a single tax upon the value of land, irrespective of improvements, to the exclusion of all other taxes, whether in the form of tariffs upon imports, taxes upon internal productions, or otherwise. It will send blank petitions on application to any address, and single tax men are urged to obtain petitions and solicit signatures as a most convenient and effective way of starting the discussion of our principles.

It has also taken up the newspaper work of the Memphis committee and is supplying news companies with single tax matter for their ready prints and plates.

Subscriptions to this committee's fund remain as reported last week, viz..... \$1,688 40

Cash contributions for week ending December 22 are as follows:

Joe. R. Carre (add), Boston, Mass..... \$5 00
S. D. Galon (add), Brooklyn, N. Y..... 80

Cash contributions previously acknowledged..... \$1,662 17

Total..... \$1,667 97

The enrollment now stands as follows:

Reported last week..... 113,628
Signatures received since last report..... 352

Total..... 113,980

THE PETITION CLOSES JANUARY 1. HURRY IN THE SIGNATURES.

GEO. ST. JOHN LEAVENS, Secretary.

NEW YORK.

The Economic Class at its regular meeting last Wednesday at 73 Lexington avenue, discussed the term Capital, in the light of the definitions given by different authors. Walker was found to have described the Capital of a community as "that part of its wealth (excluding land and natural agents, considered as unimproved) which is devoted to the production of wealth." This fell under the criticism that it includes materials in the hands of the consumer used to produce wealth for the consumer, as a family sewing machine, the family supply of flour, etc. Perry describes it as "any valuable thing outside of man himself which becomes a means in further production." This fell under the same criticism, and Perry himself was criticized for varying his definition in other parts of his book. Henry Fawcett describes Capital as representing "all that has been set aside from the results of past labor to assist present or future production." The same criticism was applied to this as to Walker's definition, and also that the use of the word "represents," includes things that are not Capital but only its representatives, as notes, mortgages, money, and the like. Ricardo describes Capital as "That part of the wealth of a country which is employed in production," and was subjected to the criticism that applied to Walker. As one member of the class expressed it, the idea of *social use* must be embodied in the definition. Of Robinson Crusoe it was said, by way of illustration, that he had no Capital; all his products, even those with which he produced more, being in the possession of the consumer; and that the idea of Capital, as a subdivision of wealth, could not arise until division of labor and exchange were introduced. Adam Smith was found to define Capital as "That part of a man's stock [wealth] which he expects to afford him a revenue." It was objected here that mere expectation, not acted upon, could not define a difference. It was also objected that some of the objects named by Smith in illustration of Capital, were obviously not Capital, and that this showed confusion in Adam Smith's mind in making his definition. John Stuart Mill defines the term as follows: "Whatever things are destined to supply productive labor with the shelter, protection, tools, and materials which the work requires, and to feed and otherwise maintain the labor during the process." George, as wealth devoted to the aid of production—not in the possession of the consumer; or, "Wealth in course of exchange, understanding exchange to include not merely the passing from hand to hand, but also such transmutations as occur when the reproductive or transforming forces of nature are utilized for the increase of wealth." And Böhm-Bawerk, of the University of Innsbruck, describes the term as follows: "A complex of produced means of acquisition—that is, a complex of goods that originate in a previous process of production, and are destined, not for immediate consumption, but to serve as means of acquiring further goods." After considerable discussion, it was decided that products in the possession of the consumer must be excluded; but no definition was agreed upon, and further discussion was postponed until to-night.

Of the Economic Class, Bolton Hall writes: It is ridiculous that it should be attended by only thirty members or so. It is free to all, members or not, without regard to color or previous condition of ignorance. You may know as much political economy as the teacher does, but just come to-night

with your definition of Capital. Some of the students will let daylight into it, and show you how vaguely even you think and how little chance there is of your ever getting to the end of an argument with loosely defined terms. I have studied political economy systematically and with learned professors and have read most of the authors quoted in the class, but that class clears my ideas and expresses them better than the books or I can do. Some who have had the least advantages in education make the shrewdest suggestions. If you cannot learn at these talks, it is not because you know so much of what you think, but because you think so much of what you know. Read up THE STANDARD's reports and come.

NEW JERSEY.

F. J. Werner writes from Newark: Mr. Lewis G. Janes, of the Brooklyn Ethical Association, delivered a lecture before the Liberal League here Sunday on the "Problem of City Government," in the course of which he said that the single tax would fail in equity, because it would bear heaviest on the poor; and to support this assertion he claimed that in Boston the statistics showed that the value of improvements was greater in proportion to land values in the districts occupied by the wealthy than in those occupied by the poor. His authority was a Mr. William Potts; and in regard to Brooklyn and New York, he declared that his own observations led to the same conclusion.

I disputed the correctness of these statistics, and showed that in Newark the opposite was the case. Of course I know that as it is in Newark, so it is in Boston, Brooklyn, and New York. But I had only five minutes, and I had no statistics. Are there any available?

Among the orthodox opponents of the single tax we still find some that claim that God made misery and poverty, and therefore that it is useless to make any effort to abolish the evil. Strange to say, we find many followers of Darwin who have arrived at the same conclusion by their read. They have fallen so desperately in love with the process that transformed the monkey into the man that they can see nothing but the same slow process in everything. They seem unconsciously to become incapable of seeing any difference between the slow process of physical evolution and the social evolution which man can hasten or can retard. Consequently they arrive at the same conclusion that the orthodox do. On both these classes, one orthodox and the other atheistical, it seems to be impossible to make any impression.

PENNSYLVANIA.

At Reading, on the 18th, Prof. Devine, of the Wharton School of Finance, and Louis F. Post presented opposing sides of the single tax question to an audience of over three hundred in the Opera House.

George E. Chase writes from Philadelphia: The regular Sunday evening meeting of the Philadelphia Single Tax Society was held on December 18th. On Thursday evening, December 17th, Miss A. A. Chapman addressed the society on the "Woman Question" before a large and appreciative audience. A short time ago, Miss Chapman made a ringing little speech in favor of free trade, which was full of wit and humor and bristling with telling points, completely silencing and making a visible impression on her opponent, a protectionist. On Saturday evening, December 19th, at the Tariff Reform Club, Major Moses Veale and Hon. B. P. Hughes had another tariff debate, which had the effect of making free trade converts. On Thursday, December 31st, Mr. Gallagher, of Wanamaker's Bethany Sunday School, and in January Professors Giddings and Edward Devine will address the Philadelphia Single Tax Society. On Sunday, December 20th, they had the usual large and interesting meetings at the Liberal League and Kensington Reform Club.

At a recent meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association, at Fifteenth and Chestnut streets, the single tax was intelligently advocated by a number of men, who took part in the debate, and their remarks were warmly applauded by the audience. These advocates were wholly unknown to the single tax men of Philadelphia, and when spoken to, seemed unaware of the existence of single tax societies.

RHODE ISLAND.

Lucius F. C. Garvin writes from Lonsdale: On Friday, December 11, 1891, occurred the sixth in the series of public meetings now being held in the town of Cumberland. The meeting was purposely held in a locality where the opposition to the exemption by the town of personal property and improvements is strongest and most influential. About seventy men were in attendance, a large majority of whom are not yet convinced of the advisability of making a radical departure from our present system of raising the town's revenue.

After the opening address by Mr. Robert Grave, of Providence, a shower of objections to the single tax limited fell upon the devoted head of the presiding officer. It was asserted that the rich corporations would be relieved and the poor man more heavily burdened; that lowering the taxes of a manufacturer by a few thousand dollars would be a mere bagatelle in reducing his cost of production; that a citizen ought not to walk about the town with \$10,000 worth of personal property in his pockets; that the rich men of Providence would claim a residence and a vote in Cumberland without conferring any benefit, and so on.

On Thursday, December 17, our annual single tax supper was held in the city of Providence. The report from Cumberland stated that (using round numbers) there were 1,400 voters in the town, of whom 1,100 resided in the second voting district, where the manufactories are located, and where alone the single tax meetings have been held. The actual vote cast in that district last April was 900. During the few weeks that petitions have been in circulation, asking the General Assembly to permit the town of Cumberland to exempt from taxation personal property and improvements, 247 of the qualified electors of the district have signed, a due proportion of whom are real estate owners. Yet, no systematic house to house canvass has been made. The expense of the agitation, borne almost entirely by a few men of the town, has amounted thus far to \$42.

The single tax men of the State in attendance at the supper were so far

impressed with the importance of concentrating their efforts upon this one town, that they pledged contributions for the ensuing six months to the amount of about \$75, of which sum, \$25.75 were paid on the spot. Dr. L. F. C. Garvin, of Lonsdale; Dr. William Barker, of Providence, and Mr. Edward Barker, of Pawtucket, were appointed a committee to receive and disburse all funds raised. The committee is to report at the next annual supper, meanwhile keeping all contributors informed of the progress of the work they have in hand through the columns of *THE STANDARD*. Dr. Garvin was chosen by the committee as its treasurer.

It is the determination of the single tax men here to do all in their power to make Cumberland an object lesson of the workings of the single tax in raising a local revenue.

William Barker, of Providence, writes: Among the guests at the supper of the single tax men of Rhode Island were William L. Garrison, Hon. Henry J. Spooner (who represented our district in the Fiftieth, Fifty-first, and I think the Forty-ninth Congress, and went out with the crowd a year ago), Attorney-General Robert W. Burbank, John H. Kendrick (a prominent Republican Protectionist, and member of our Common Council), and ex-Assemblyman James H. Scott. Neither Spooner, Burbank, Kendrick, nor Scott are single tax men. They came to listen and to learn. They all express themselves as having learned something besides being deeply interested. Our earnestness, sincerity, and confidence in our cause and faith in its final triumph, surprised and impressed them all. The meeting was a pronounced success in every way, and is likely to produce good results in the future.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Willard W. Gray writes from Lynn: The Lynn Single Tax League, after a year's inactivity, hauled itself together on the 12th inst., and reorganized with the following officers: President, W. W. Gray; vice-president, T. E. Davitt; secretary, John McCarthy; treasurer, J. B. Gage. The meeting was largely attended and showed the unflagging zeal of all present in their fight for human rights. The platform of principles adopted by the National Conference was unanimously adopted; and, being on the eve of a municipal election, the League resolved to support the candidature for Assessor of Alexander Mackenzie, a nominee on the People's party ticket. The League addressed the citizens in an open letter published by the local papers, and afterwards sent it out as a flyer, and the results were extremely satisfactory. Mr. Mackenzie, comparatively unknown and unimportant, and pitted against a one-armed veteran who has held the office for many years, ran 650 votes ahead of his ticket.

No local campaign document ever achieved such results here before, and it gives us a faint shadowing of what might be accomplished with better organization and a little money.

We shall hold meetings once a month, and are in communication with our friends in Boston for speakers.

Eliza Stowe Twitchell writes from Wollaston Heights: This is an exceedingly conservative place; nevertheless we have made a beginning. Knowing that it was out of the question to attempt to start an organization, we captured two old ones. The members of the W. C. T. U. represent the most earnest, thoughtful, and influential women here. I joined the Union, obtained private interviews with the president and two other leading members, and won them to actively support my scheme. At the next meeting I complimented the women on the good work they were doing, and on the broader outlook they possessed of the needs of humanity than the average fashionable woman, and that their influence would grow and broaden just in proportion to their breadth of outlook; and I suggested that we use the half hour, usually devoted once a month to devotional exercises, in studying some of the great questions of the day that are so closely allied to those of intemperance. I offered to give them a few talks on the sources of wealth and its distribution. One sweet faced old lady objected, saying there was no need to talk about it. Her experience had been a long one, and she had decided that the whole cause of poverty was intemperance. As the house had been "packed," and the president and two leading members were ready to endorse me, the motion was put and carried; and now the fault will be mine if I do not make those talks or lessons so vital and practical that they will soon be asking for longer time than half an hour, and lessons oftener than once a month.

Mr. F. J. Stowe, hearing of my success, made the same attempt with the Christian Endeavor Organization and succeeded. The pastor and several leading members of the church are usually present at the meetings of this society.

E. H. Page writes from Worcester: Our single tax club held the first of a series of monthly meetings for the season of '91 and '92 on December 3. It was well attended and lively. Q. A. Lothrop, of Neponset, was the speaker. He delivered an earnest and interesting address on "Unemployed Labor and the Single Tax." A discussion followed, in which the opposition was maintained by Mr. Herbert McIntosh, a lawyer and leading Nationalist of Worcester, who thinks the single tax all right as far as it goes towards equalizing rights to the land, but, like other socialists, thinks instruments of production and exchange should be collectively owned. Mr. Garrison is expected to address the next meeting on January 7, 1892.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Edwin Gladmon, M. D., writes from Washington: Tom L. Johnson is sending George to the Pope to every minister in town. Our club will not meet until after the holidays. Preliminary work is still going on, and our first meeting will be an important one.

WEST VIRGINIA.

W. I. Boreman writes from Parkersburg: The club here holds no regular meetings, unless calls and confabs at our places of business can be called meetings. Rent and contingent expenses discourage us, so we use what money we can get in fence posters, tracts, and books. There are a good many scattered groups of Single Tax men through the State. Wheeling holds a small number, Grafton and Clarksburg also, while here there

are single taxers on every street. No prominent men amongst the professions or among the richer class will take much active interest in the question. It is too dangerous or unpopular; though at every election time the Democratic candidates call themselves single taxers and read Henry George articles to the voters. Thad A. Dean, of this place, is an active worker. He and his partner in the paper hanging and sign painting work, R. Wilcox, always use the name of their partnership, "Single Tax Sign Painting Co.," on any good handy place on the signs they paint. W. F. Thayer and William Evans are also active here, while Dennis Jones, at Dallison, this county, and Ed. Renner, Polandale, are active workers. Old men among us are as earnest and persistent as the young ones. Capt. Marsh, a sea captain, who has been in every port in the world; James McConnel, an ex-abolitionist; William Leischman, a Scotch miner, are all old men and hustlers.

The masses of voters here amongst the Democracy take their politics like they do their salvation, and go it blind. They have lucid ideas, like that old woman who said of original sin, that it was "a very good thing if only lived up to." Tariff reform means nothing except a party cry to them, and can just as easily be set aside with the cry for free silver or some other stuff if the party leaders think it good policy. In the words of Judge Jackson, an aspirant for Congress in 1886, "we want to win some time." That is the true principle now. It will take time to educate.

ILLINOIS.

Edward H. Bailey writes from Bloomington: Owen Scott, of this (the Fourteenth Illinois) district, has published in the Daily Bulletin of this city a letter, in which he says:

Mr. Springer saw fit at the last to cast his vote for Crisp, and to induce our Illinois friends of his to do likewise. By doing this he justified the belief of those who claimed that his hopeless fight was persisted in in the interest of Crisp. He denied this all along, but the weight of his argument was for Crisp. He said his conscience would not allow him to be responsible for the election of either Crisp or Mills. On this ground he refused to withdraw, although it was apparent to all for days before the caucus that he could not be elected. He claimed that in case of a deadlock he would stand a chance. * * * Before this election Cleveland seemed almost the certain candidate. Now there is much talk in other directions. Roswell P. Flower stock has gone up decidedly. Senator Palmer is being talked of around the hotels, and the Old Roman is a decided possibility. If New York divides on Cleveland, Flower or a Western man may result. Mr. Hill's speech at Elmira on the night prior to the caucus, having been printed in advance and mailed so as to reach the members of Congress the morning after its delivery, and just prior to the assembling of the adjourned caucus, was considered an impertinence. This emphasized the Presidential aspect of the Speakerhip contest. The defeat of Mills and the Hill speech gave a decided Randall-Hill-Tammany hue to the situation.

S. C. Bullinger, of Ellsworth, Illinois, believes the personal tax system should be abolished, because it is vicious; but he does not understand the single tax. He wants light on the subject. Will our friends please send him some tracts, and write him encouraging letters? He is a prosperous farmer, earnestly seeking information.

MISSOURI.

"Uncle Tom" writes from St. Louis, sending eleven petitions: Percy Pepoon addressed Carpenters' Union No. 4 on unionism and the single tax, at Walhalla Hall. Some members of the union looked wise, others sheepish, and one member who offered the only objection made during the address was so upset by the answer that he retired to a corner of the hall. Like a good many others, Carpenters' Union No. 4 knows what it wants, and for a starter Percy Pepoon told it how to get it. Mr. Schuyler followed Mr. Pepoon, and reading an editorial from a daily paper and quoting from an old fellow out of a book, showed in a conversational way that the ancient robber was the same as the robber of to-day.

L. P. Custer, writing from St. Louis, says: As evidences of progress I call the following from the editorial columns of the Republic, our great radical Democratic organ. On the morning of the 25th of last month it devoted considerable space to comments on the formation of a movement in New York among the churches, synagogues, ethical societies and "all the rest of the agencies of superior disinterestedness" to "abolish the slums" by raising them to a higher level of civilization and morality, and among other things said:

If this movement results in teaching New York millionaires how to live; if it teaches New York churches to let go all real estate except that on which their churches stand; if it begins the work of reform by teaching those who are strong enough to be successful in the great game of grab to stop grabbing and to be satisfied with enough, then, indeed, the slums will disappear, for there is steam and electricity enough at work in the world to produce enough for everybody, so that no one need starve but for the game of grab.

Further along the Republic said:

How would it make New York a better place to live in if every person in the slums knew how to get the unearned increment from millions of real estate, as some New York churches do, or from watered railroad stocks and the watered stocks of protected trusts, as some of the members of their congregations do?

The St. Louis Evening Chronicle, one of the Scripps League papers, in referring to the alien land law, recently declared unconstitutional by the Texas Supreme Court, had this to say, editorially:

Perhaps the legislators did not do the wisest thing in enacting that only citizens of Texas should possess her soil; had they exacted that the annual rental value of all land within the State must be paid into the State Treasury, they would have accomplished the exclusion of the non-resident landlord, and supplied a fund for public works that would have benefited her people immeasurably. But the Texans are feeling their way slowly toward the turn in the passage where the light shall appear.

Yet there are men who profess to believe in the single tax that say they cannot see any signs of progress under the present method of procedure.

When it is remembered that it has been but a few years since "Progress and Poverty" was written, and that we have all the power of corrupt politics to battle against, besides vested interests of untold magnitude to overcome, I think we are to be congratulated without stint on the evi-

deases of progress, not only in our own country, but all over the civilized world.

A movement is on foot to establish headquarters for the St. Louis Single Tax League, which promises to be successful. Subscriptions are being secured to pay a year's rent in advance, and the prospects are flattering for the early announcement of its success.

The West End Reform Club had a splendid meeting on the evening of the 8th that was well attended. "Private property in land" was the subject of discussion, and was ably handled, especially by J. W. Steele, who made an analytical argument of much force on points advanced by the opposition speaker of the evening, Mr. John I. Lionberger, a prominent attorney of this city. The meeting was productive of much good.

Rabbi Saie is to address the club at the next meeting on the difference between the single tax and socialism. The date will be given later.

IOWA.

W. Edwin Brokaw writes from West Union: December 11, I went by stage from Decorah to Waukon. Spoke on the 12th in Barnard Hall to a fair audience. Spent Sunday with Dr. W. C. Earle, ex-State Senator and single taxer. It rained all day the 14th. Spent the forenoon among the merchants, and in the afternoon went by stage to Postville and spoke that night to some thirty-five persons who came out in spite of the rain and mud. All the places at which I have lectured since leaving Sioux City, except Paullina and Postville, are county seat towns. On the 16th I came by rail to West Union, county seat of Fayette County. Of enclosed signers two are single taxers; one is an editor who will advertise "Protection or Free Trade?" another is an ex-Judge and Republican, leaning our way; another is a county official who thinks we are right and bought some books; another is a Republican editor, who bought the reply to the Pope; another is a State Representative, and the other is a Methodist minister who is studying the subject.

MINNESOTA.

Oliver T. Erickson writes from Minneapolis: Our work in Minneapolis, so far, has not brought forth many editorials that even wink at the single tax; but so far as ventilating our ideas is concerned, no single taxer can complain, for they have treated us exceedingly well. As I write, we mourn the loss of Martin Williams, the oldest newspaper reporter in Minnesota. He was not a champion of the single tax, but he has done us many a good turn since we commenced our work here; and "Old Mart" will always live in the memory of those who blazed the way of the single tax movement in Minneapolis. The election of Crisp for Speaker has had a very depressing effect upon many of our members here. Most of our single taxers are ex-Republicans, and if the Democratic party is going to "craw-fish," there will be a lively contingent in this country prepared to swarm. The question that arises in their minds is: Shall they hurrah for "reciprocity?" will the Farmers' Alliance have courage to raise the banner of freedom and give them an opportunity to find shelter under their wing? or will they have to take to the woods?

CHEROKEE NATION.

Thomas Howie writes from Vinita: I regret to state that a great calamity has just befallen this nation by the death of the Hon. Joel B. Mayes, principal chief, who died at Taleyuh, Monday morning the 13th inst. He up to the last strenuously defended the rights of his people against the grasping proposals of United States Commissioners who are now at Taleyuh, the capital of this nation, trying by threats and cunning devices to get the Cherokees to relinquish their right and title to six and one-half millions acres of land known as the Cherokee outlet. As the Hon. Henry Chambers, assistant chief, died also a few days ago, the Speaker of the Senate will have to officiate until the vacancies are filled by an election, the manner of which and when will be determined by counsel, who will be guided by the Constitution of the nation. Our only hope is that Mr. Thomas Buffington, now chief by chance, will not sell his country for a mess of pottage.

CALIFORNIA.

S. W. C. writes from Santa Barbara: The Democrats here were generally for Mills for Speaker, and his defeat is looked upon by many as a great blunder, or worse. Tammany and Hillism are not popular in this locality, and if Hill should receive the nomination for President he will be "scratched" with a vengeance. I personally know of at least twenty-five staunch Democrats who openly declare they will not vote for him if nominated; among them is the president of the Democratic club here.

The politicians and newspapers seem to be imbued with the idea that the people on this coast are clamorous for the free coinage of silver, which is a great mistake as far as I have been able to observe. The people here generally do not understand the question and care little about it. One can get up an argument on the tariff almost anywhere that a few people are gathered together, but nobody seems to care enough about silver to argue about it. And when the tariff is argued the discussion almost invariably is upon the merits of protection and free trade—no mincing matters, as the politicians do.

James S. Reynolds writes from San Francisco: The Single Tax Society continues the Sunday evening lectures, preceded by half an hour of "short talks," and succeeded by questions from the audience and answers by the principal speaker of the evening, or others. The interest grows, the attendance increases, and new converts make themselves known at every meeting.

The land question has broken out here in a most unexpected quarter. The Sacramento Record-Union, recognized organ of the Southern Pacific Railroad, has suddenly discovered that "large holdings" are a dreadful thing; that they tend constantly to absorb the smaller; that some of the fairest counties of the State are thereby being depopulated; that devastation and ruin threaten the State if some thing is not speedily done to stay this awful evil. And the railroad Solon has a remedy, of course. It will have a law passed making it

unlawful ten years hence for any person to hold more than 2,000 acres. The Sacramento Bee tackles the subject, and thinks so, too. Another interior paper thinks a better way will be to adopt a graduated increasing tax after the first 1,000 acres. Another don't like the limitation idea at all—160 acres is monopoly in some places, and twenty acres enough. And still another—the Antioch Ledger—says they are all wrong; that "the only way to abate land monopoly is to create a condition of things such that it will not be profitable. * * * Make the taxes on land pay the expenses of government." And returning to the subject in a later issue the Ledger says: "A tax upon land based upon its producing capacity * * * is the fairest and most equal tax that could be devised. * * * Does not tax industry, but falls with a heavy hand upon the landowner, who is not industrious. * * * Would crush the idle land speculator."

So you see the railroad paper has brought to the surface at least one straight single tax country editor, and the trouble is only just begun. It seems now likely to be an issue in the next election for members of the Legislature. It surely will be a live question in the Legislature.

LETTER WRITING CORPS.

As we are preparing a change in the divisions of the corps, and as holiday times are very suitable for a week's rest for both letter writers and targets, there will be no Letter Writing Corps list this week.

MARIAN DANA MACDANIEL.

PERSONAL.

Warren Worth Bailey, member from Illinois of the National Committee of the Single Tax League of the United States and president of the Chicago Single Tax Club, is an Indianan by birth. Until 12 years of age he lived on a farm, and afterwards in an Illinois farming village. He subsequently engaged in the newspaper business with his brother Homer, first at Carlisle and later at Vincennes, Indiana.

But meanwhile he had learned telegraphy and worked at that business for two or three years, abandoning that to learn printing and newspaper work, for which he had a special fancy. In 1879, after a severe apprenticeship as an employee, and later as one of the proprietors, of a village newspaper, he, with his brother and Frank Shannon, now of Medicine Lodge, Kansas, established The Vincennes News, which afterwards came to enjoy the distinction of

being the first straight single tax paper in the world. It was one of the best local papers of the West.

Almost from his childhood Bailey had been something of a student. But as he did not like school, and managed in one way or another to get out of going, it happened that his schooling was limited. He was a voracious reader, however, and at 15 knew more about politics, history, and literature than most boys do at 20.

It was while still in his boyhood that he began to be aware of the social problem, the awakening coming in this way: He was sitting in the front door of his father's house at Kansas, Ill., reading in the Indianapolis Journal a story of starvation among the Pennsylvania miners. The account was a pathetic one. It strongly moved the young reader, and, pondering the melancholy facts, he stared abstractedly before him, until he became conscious of what his eyes had been resting on without seeing—three enormous corn cribs, each holding more than fifty thousand bushels of that kind of cereals. "How is this?" he thought. "Why should those miners be starving when all this corn is here awaiting consumers?" Then it occurred to him that the people who raised the corn were consumers of coal. He had heard the farmers complain that they had no market for corn; there was no demand. He had also heard them complain of the scarcity of coal and its high price. The article he had just read said that the miners were starving because there was no demand for coal. "There's something wrong here," was the boy's thought. "The miners are starving for bread, and the farmers are suffering for coal. There is plenty of corn and plenty of coal. Now, why is it the farmers can't sell their corn to the miners for coal?"

He resolved then and there that he would find out what was the matter, and he kept his resolution. At first a protectionist by absorption, he became a revenue reformer, and then a free trader, as the result of a single remark made by Frank Shannon, afterwards his partner in the Vincennes News. But it was not until the autumn of 1881 that he really saw what had been the matter in the case of the miners and farmers—what, indeed, was the matter all around. It was then that "Progress and Poverty" fell into his hands, and from that hour to this he has been an unwavering, aggressive, and hopeful advocate of the new political economy. To him it is a religion, and it has wrought in him a change that went to the roots of the old atheistical tendencies that developed in earlier life.

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first single tax paper, if not in the world at least in the United States. And it was a very vigorous champion of the new faith from the outset. Its editorial columns bristled with single tax and free trade arguments, and it engaged nearly all the newspapers in Southern Indiana in the discussion of economics during the six years that he was its editor after he saw the cat. The paper was a successful one against odds, and it probably would have been in the field yet but for an unfortunate attempt to issue a daily in connection with it. Vincennes was too small to support three dailies, and Mr. Bailey and his brother, who always remained together, lost money in trying to make their venture go. The weekly edition made money from the beginning, and even at the time the boys were compelled to sell it was a paying property. But the daily had involved them to a certain extent, the town was then in decadence, and there was nothing left for them to do but to sacrifice their plant. This they did, and they left Vincennes for Chicago.

Since coming to Chicago Mr. Bailey has been connected with the daily press in various capacities. He was first with the Mail, and then for two years he was on the editorial staff of the Daily News, where his work for the Australian ballot, for tax reform, and the municipalization of gas and other monopolies attracted wide attention and resulted in great good. At present he is on the editorial staff of the Daily Press, the new radical paper, and his work is showing there as it did on the Mail and the Daily News.

Mr. Bailey has been the president of the Chicago Single Tax club since 1888, and not a little of its success has been due to his zeal and devotion. He has missed only four meetings since he was honored with the presidency, twice on account of illness, and twice by reason of absence from the city. At the national conference in New York last year he served on the platform committee with Mr. George, Mr. Russell, Judge Maguire, Mr. Williams, Mr. Buell, Mr. King, and Mr. Brown, and was unanimously selected by the Illinois delegation to represent that State on the national committee. Mr. Bailey is also a member of the Press Club of Chicago, and has been an active participant in the politics of that city, serving as a delegate in the Democratic Congressional Convention in the Fourth District last year, and writing the platform upon which Congressman Newberry made his successful race against heavy Republican odds. It is needless to add that this platform contained a plank demanding radical tax reform.

Mr. Bailey is unmarried. He lives with his mother and younger brother.

J. J. Pender, who while in New York was an active member of the Manhattan Single Tax Club, is now "on the road;" but he is as active a single tax worker as ever. He drives a nail in wherever he sees a chance.

Q. A. Glass, president of the People's Club, of Winfield, Kan., is a straight-out single tax man.

Ella Maud Frye, editor of the Shoe-String, a bright little monthly published at Waldron, Mass., and an enthusiastic single tax woman, has been obliged by illness to suspend her editorial work, but she has secured a good temporary substitute.

Roger Q. Mills, in the North American Review for January, debates the question of a quorum and the rights of minorities, with ex-Speaker Reed.

Walter Blackburn Harte, the literary critic of the New England Magazine, gives this advice to would-be reformers: "Never try to strangle popular superstitions and fetishes, or you will find a big fellow underneath who'll strangle you."

Henry Lloyd, the single tax man of Boston, was a delegate to the American Federation of Labor just held at Birmingham, Ala.

Emma Webb Haskell, ex-president of the Cook County Suffrage League, of Chicago, Ill., is visiting in the East.

The Washington Post appears to be responsible for the statement that Earl Russell is an enthusiastic Henry George man.

Preston B. Plumb, senior Senator from Kansas, died suddenly at Washington, on the 29th, aged 54 years. As the Kansas Legislature meets but once in two years, the Governor, a Republican, will fill the vacancy by appointment, unless he chooses to call a special session for the purpose. The People's party is indignant at the probability that the Governor will use his own discretion instead of submitting the matter to the Legislature.

Lyman J. Gage, President of the First National Bank of Chicago, and the most public spirited of the prominent residents of the Windy City, is lying very ill at the Holland House, in New York.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

DOMESTIC.

There was a split in the Democratic State Convention of Louisiana over the lottery question, and the anti-lottery men refused to join the lottery men in nominating a State ticket.

A reciprocity agreement has been reached with many of the British West Indian colonies. It includes an enlarged free list on both sides.

The Postmaster-General has executed contracts with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company for mail service on the routes between New York, Colon, San Francisco and Panama, San Francisco and Hong Kong, to begin on February 1, 1892, and with Boulton, Bliss & Dallett, of the Red "D" line, for service between New York and La Guayra, Venezuela, to begin March 1, 1892.

Boston elects a Democratic Mayor.

Stephen B. Elkins, of West Virginia, has been named Secretary of War, vice Proctor resigned.

FOREIGN.

Lieutenant-Governor Anger, of the Province of Quebec, has dismissed the Liberal ministry and asked M. de Boucherville, a Conservative, to form a new ministry, though both houses are strongly Liberal. Ex Premier Mercier, in a letter to the Lieutenant Governor, declares that the people will return the ministry to power and punish the Lieutenant Governor for violating the Constitution. The ministry was dismissed because the report of the royal commission touching the *Bail des Chaleurs* scandal finds one

minister guilty of corruption and another of neglect. The people are intensely excited, and they support the dismissed ministry.

The German Reichstag has ratified the new commercial treaties with Austria-Hungary, with Italy, and with Belgium. Kaiser Wilhelm heard the news just as he was finishing a public speech. He announced the action of the Reichstag and said: "We owe this to our great Caprivi."

France has broken off diplomatic relations with Bulgaria, taking as pretext the expulsion of a French journalist from Bulgaria. The real object is said to be to induce Turkey to interfere in Bulgarian affairs in the interest of Russia.

The triumph of the Radicals in the Norwegian Storting will probably lead to a looser union with Sweden, not a closer union, as the types made us say last week.

PUBLISHER'S NOTES.

NOTE.—All checks and post office orders should be drawn simply to the order of THE STANDARD. In remitting in postage stamps, ones and twos are preferred to those of larger denomination. By complying strictly with this request, correspondents will save the publisher much trouble.

CLASSIFIED LIST OF ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE STANDARD FROM AUGUST 19, 1891, TO DATE.

Alabama.....	5	Mississippi.....	1
Arizona.....	3	Mexico.....	4
Arkansas.....	1	Montana.....	7%
Australia.....	2	Nebraska.....	9 1/6
California.....	46 5/6	New Hampshire.....	1%
Canada.....	41 1/2	New Jersey.....	49 1/2
Colorado.....	23	New Mexico.....	8 1/2
Connecticut.....	14	New York.....	203
Cuba.....	2 1/2	New Zealand.....	2
Delaware.....	3 1/2	North Dakota.....	2 1/2
District of Columbia.....	14 5/6	Ohio.....	45 5/6
England.....	4	Oregon.....	8
Florida.....	5	Pennsylvania.....	73 1/2
France.....	2	Rhode Island.....	13 1/2
Georgia.....	3	South Dakota.....	9
Illinois.....	61 1/2	South Carolina.....	1%
Indiana.....	5 1/2	Texas.....	25
Iowa.....	28 2/3	Tennessee.....	8 1/2
Kansas.....	15 1/2	Utah.....	1 1/2
Kentucky.....	7 1/2	Vermont.....	5
Louisiana.....	6 1/2	Virginia.....	9
Maryland.....	12 2/3	West Virginia.....	1%
Massachusetts.....	68 1/6	Wisconsin.....	11
Missouri.....	28 1/6	Washington.....	17 1/2
Maine.....	4 1/2	Wyoming.....	2
Minnesota.....	18		
Michigan.....	25		976 1/4

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE STANDARD SINCE AUGUST 19, 1891.

Total for this week.....	55 5/6
Total for last week in August.....	25
" " " September.....	54
" " " October.....	48%
" " " November.....	79
" first " September.....	58 5/6
" " " October.....	52%
" " " November.....	47 5/6
" second " September.....	41%
" " " October.....	59%
" " " November.....	56 3/6
" third " December.....	38%
" " " September.....	104 1/2
" " " October.....	51%
" " " November.....	34 5/6
" fourth " December.....	44%
" " " September.....	71%
" " " October.....	50
" " " November.....	55 5/6
	976 1/4

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On January 1, 1892.....subscriptions.

" April 1, " " "

" July 1, " " "

Total.....subscriptions.

Name.....

Address.....

Our decision will be made on the 29th of December, and published in THE STANDARD of December 30th.

THE DRIFT.

Senator Plumb in Topeka Capital.

I think this whole perturbation throughout the country is going to drift into the Henry George idea, that all inequalities are to be extinguished in a single tax millennium of perfect happiness and contentment. The Alliance farmers do not believe in the sub-treasury and land loan schemes. These heresies are not in it. They are recognized as too absurd and extravagant by the Alliance men themselves. But when these are discarded, unless the whole party falls to pieces all at once, something like Henry George's scheme will come out of it.

THE SOUL'S LOVE.

Written by Emma Webb Baskett, as a Christmas tribute to her friends, Mr. and Mrs. Chapman M. Hymes, of New Orleans, La.

Didst thou shatter the idol I loved so well,
Driving my soul from heaven to hell,
When my heart was broken and lost and drear?
Didst thou think that the angels thy voice would
hear?

Yea, the angels in mercy will hark to thy voice,
The idol, though broken, is not lost. Rejoice
That the idol is Love, shining flame of the soul,
Burning on through eternity, matchless and
whole.

Till the firmament glows with thy presence so
blest,
And the heart thou lov'st to thy heart is pressed
In a realm where the guileless in spirit are free
To love and be honored and sheltered by thee.
For the love of the soul must forever be free,
For the love of the soul turns away from me—
Spreads its pinions and soars to the angels above,
Never dreaming of self in this union of love.

This union of love, all gracious it lies
In the pure soul of Justice that changes nor dies—
Free and immaculate. What does it mean?
The warm heart that beats for a brother, I ween.

The brotherhood—Love one another the key,
Leading upwards to God, to heaven and me.
Christ taught in this love we must rescue the race;
Do we cease to believe? Are we fallen from
grace?

Must we worship thee, Mammon, for e'er at thy
shrine,
Nor think of our brother who delves in the mine?
Are we thoughtless, drifting, forgetful of care,
That the world to our brother's a net and a snare?

This is the love we have sought for in vain,
In selfishness, blindly, in sorrow and pain;
This is the love that will blend us as one,
Unless we forget the Child Christ is the Son.

UNEARNED INCREMENT.

Musical Prodigy.—A teacher in one of the Englewood schools was drilling the children in music. "What does it mean when you see the letter 'f' over a bar or stave?" she asked. "Forte," answered one of the pupils. "And what does the character 'ff' mean?" There was a short period of deep thoughtfulness on the part of the children, and then one of them shouted triumphantly: "Eighty."—Chicago Tribune.

She: "Would you like to be a light-house keeper?" He: "No; would you?" She: "Yes." He: "Name the date."

Visitor: "I called in reference to your advertisement in to-day's paper, sir." Man of the House: "Yes. I have just invented a balloon that is going to revolutionize science, and I need an assistant." Visitor: "Exactly, sir. What do you want me to do?" Man of the House: "I want you to go up in it."—Harper's Weekly.

The Wrong Malady.—Doctor: "You should not drink so much Bourbon; it will do you no permanent good. You should drink milk, for it contains all the elements of blood." Patient: "But I'm not bloodthirsty."—Pharmaceutical Era.

Breaking it Gently.—Mullen: "Hov yez an empty pictur' frame?" Mrs. Cornelius: "Oi hov not. Wud a looky glass frame do yez?" Mullen: "It would, but it's not for me. They wor a bad blblast wint off in th' ditch below, an' th' foorman sint me up wid yure man's hat for a kapessake."—Judge.

Let us live! In the power to enjoy that is given,
The earnest on earth of the glory of heaven.
In the courage that ever, in mirth or in sorrow,
Has strength for each day, and a hope for each
morrow;
With smiles for the future, though tears for the
past,
And joy in the hours that steal from us so fast.
For the friends whose brave spirits have gathered
around us,
For the dear love whose bright, blooming tendrils
have bound us,
Tho' cloud or tho' sunshine encompass the day,
As we journey thro' life, let us live by the way!

The London Society Times tells a story of a certain old clergyman who did not exactly hit it

off with his congregation, and so at last applied for and received the appointment of "chaplain to a large penitentiary." He preached a farewell sermon, not a word of which could any one object to, except the singularly inappropriate text, which gave great offence. It was: "I go to prepare a place for you, so that where I am ye may be also."—The Christian Register.

Halligan (of Canajoharie): "Did the foire dis toorb you lasht noight?" Tim Crough (same place): "It did. Devil the wink did I get all noight fur the bells." Halligan: "They used t' bother me the same way." Crough: "An' don't they now?" Halligan: "Not a bit. I jined the volunteer foire department four years ago an' haven't heard a foire alarm since!"—Judge.

At the close of the forenoon session of a ministerial conference, in announcing the opening subject for the afternoon session, I stated that Elder H. would present a paper on "The Devil," and added, "Please be prompt in attendance, for Brother H. has a carefully prepared paper and is full of his subject." Imagine my chagrin when an uproar of laughter reminded me of the unhappy witticism I had blundered into. I never could make Brother H. believe it was unintentional, but it was.—Homiletic Review.

Who do or say the kindest thing
The kindest way—they heaven bring.

BINDING TWINE AND THE TARIFF.

New York Times.

We notice in the McKinley press many articles and paragraphs in which the attention of farmers is directed to the price of binding twine. The Protective Tariff league asserts that the price of binding twine was 14½ cents a pound in October, 1890, when the McKinley bill became a law, and that it is now 11 cents. A Kansas paper says:

"Will some free trader kindly tell us why the best binding twine costs only ten cents a pound now, when one year ago it was sold for from 15 to 17 cents a pound? Does an increase in the tariff always result in reducing the price of a commodity to the consumer?"

These authorities do not agree as to the figures, but that is a matter of little importance. It may be admitted that the price of binding twine is considerably lower now than it was when the McKinley bill was passed. But why do our high tariff friends base their arguments and their appeals upon changes caused by a reduction of duties? In the paragraph which we have quoted the unfortunate reader is led to believe that the duties on binding twine have been increased, and that the reduction of price has been caused by this increase of the duties, when even the editor of a McKinley organ in Kansas must know that the duties on the raw material used in the manufacture of binding twine were entirely removed, and that the duty upon binding twine itself was reduced 72 per cent.

The farmer's binding twine is made of manila or sisal, and here are the changes that were made in the duties upon these and other similar raw materials:

	Old Tariff.	New Tariff.
Manila	\$25 per ton.	Free.
Sisal	15 per ton.	Free.
Sissoo	15 per ton.	Free.
Jute	20 per cent.	Free.

At the same time the duty on binding twine was very largely reduced, as we have said. The change may be shown as follows:

Old Tariff. New Tariff.
Binding twine per pound..2½ cents. 7-10 cent.

Owing to the changes shown above, the cost of the manufacturer's raw material has been largely reduced, and the reduction of the duty on twine has had the effect, we presume, of compelling the manufacturer to give consumers the benefit of this reduction. Hence the reduction of prices.

But why do not our high tariff contemporaries explain to the farmers that the lower prices have

been caused by lower duties, and the removal of burdensome taxes on raw material? Do they fear that by such an explanation the "free raw material heresy" would be commended to their readers and that too plain a lesson concerning the effect of a reduction of duties upon prices would be set before those whom they desire to delude? The very journals which talk to the farmers about the price of binding twine and try to deceive them as to the changes made in the duties on twine and the raw material of twine are also telling them that an increase of duties has caused an increase of the price of tobacco, and are explaining that the higher duties on wool would have raised the price of wool in Ohio and Michigan if the wicked manufacturers in the east had not "conspired to boycott" the Ohio and Michigan fleeces. They would be more consistent if they should stick to the doctrine, which at times they seem to regard with much favor, that the manufacturers urged congress to increase duties generally in order that they might be compelled to sell their goods at lower prices.

CHICAGO'S HIGHEST BUILDINGS.

Harper's Weekly.

The highest building in Chicago at present (and one which is not built on the new Chicago construction system) is the Auditorium. Its loftiest point is 296 feet above the sidewalk. The fair building, now almost completed, in one section measures 241 feet to the coping, and it is possible that it will be carried higher—to sixteen or eighteen stories. The new Masonic temple will measure, over all, 274 feet. This is constructed entirely on the new system. The Ashland block measures 210 feet to the coping; the Woman's temple, whose topmost stories are now being finished, towers 266 feet from the ground; the Manhattan, 198 feet; the Monadnock, 194; the Henning and Speed block, 192; the Abstract building, 190; the Chamber of commerce block, 180; the Home Insurance, 178; the Tacoma, 175; the Northern hotel, 174; the Rookery, 164; the Owings block, 161; the Rand-McNally, 148; the Chicago opera house, 135; and the L. Z. Leiter building, 133 feet.

IS THIS TRUE?

Rev. Dr. MacArthur, Baptist.

"We must learn that we are Catholics first and citizens afterward," said a Catholic prelate. Is that consistent with the principles of the American republic? "Every word that Leo speaks from his high chair is the voice of the Holy Ghost and must be obeyed. Every Catholic heart knows no law but obedience." These are the words of the late Vicar-General Preston. How then, I ask, can a true Catholic be a loyal citizen? The moment any difference should arise between the state and Rome, he must give his allegiance to the latter. This spirit strikes a blow at the foundation of our government.

SHE PROVED IT.

Texas Siftings.

It was at a ball, and the subject under discussion was vanity. A lady maintained that men were also given somewhat to vanity. "The men are ten times more vain than the ladies," she remarked.

"That's impossible," said several gentlemen.

The subject changed, and a few moments later the lady remarked: "The handsomest man in the room has a spot on his white vest," whereupon every gentleman within hearing glanced down with a scared expression of countenance at his vest.

GENERAL WELFARE FOR PRIVATE USE.

Boston Globe.

How the "general welfare" clause of the Constitution can be cited in defence of the sugar bounty act, which aims at the special welfare of special individuals, yet remains to be answered. If such bounties are not unconstitutional it is difficult to conceive of anything that is.

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FLATTERY.

EME L. Smith, in Harper's Weekly.
Once upon a time there journeyed through the land
A wise man, who long years had sought to find
One soul too strong for flattery to bind
And lead a willing slave at her command.
And all in vain; yet finally did stand
Before him one for modesty of mind
Far-famed. Him long he plied with questions blind
To prove the jewel sought was now at hand.
At last he said, "You are a humble man."
A pleased look swept across the other's face,
"I trust I am." The wise man cried in pain,
"The thing I sought I have not found nor can;
The demon pride finds here its strongest place,
Where lack of vanity hath made one vain."

YOUR WIFE'S CHRISTMAS GIFT.

New York World.

About this time your wife is wearing out her nerves in an endeavor to secure something that will gratify you at Christmas as her present to you.

Her task is a loving one but wearisome—only wives know how wearisome. There are so few things that are appropriate, and you already have so many of the few. Moreover, she must purchase judiciously. She is limited in ways that you are not in this Christmas business. She must secure the becoming gift at a cost within the imperfectly known limit of your financial ability, while you in buying something for her may be as extravagant as you please, because you can pinch the extravagance out of her allowance for household expenses afterwards.

Besides all this, the gift you get for her costs you nothing but money; the gift she makes to you costs her thought, worry and that most toilsome of all things, shopping. She must spend hours in stuffy, overrowded shops; she must price things here, there and everywhere; she must consult and consider, in distressing uncertainty as to the fitness of things to satisfy the whimsical masculine taste.

And all this she does with a loving tenderness for you which is in itself a gift of priceless worth. The money is the very smallest part of what she invests in your Christmas present. She puts her precious affection into its procurement, and if you have any true appreciation in your soul you will value her gift for what it signifies, not merely for what it is.

A POWERFUL BOOK.

Yankee Blade. Boston, Mass.

Henry George's reply to the Pope's encyclical on the labor question is meeting with an enormous sale both in this country and abroad. It is considered by many as the most important contribution to the literature called out by the papal disquisition on socialism and private property in land, and it is commanding the respectful attention of clergymen of all denominations. In this work Mr. George, in that charmingly lucid style which is quite his own, restates his philosophy in the simplest and plainest possible language, meeting every objection which his critics have raised, and leaving the question of land-ownership illuminated in the glow of a high morality. The book is couched in the most deferential terms, and even those who will not accept his conclusions must admire the skill and finesse of his arguments, the eloquence of his appeal, and the force and vigor of thought which mark every page. It can scarcely fail to have a wide reading and exercise a considerable influence on the economic thought of the world.

HIS BEST ADVICE.

Exchange. Carnegie tells a Scotch newspaper that he would not advise any workman who is earning \$7.50 per week to come to America. As Carnegie has made this his study he ought to know, and if \$7.50 is the average pay of a workingman with a family to support, where is the blessing of protection to him?

Conductor (stumbling in the aisle): "Are these your feet, sir?" Passenger: "Yes, sir." Conductor (sarcastically): "You should have had them checked."—Puck.

Be true to thy friend when he is unworthy; so shalt thou strengthen thine own soul.

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PLATFORM

ADOPTED BY THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF THE SINGLE TAX LEAGUE OF THE UNITED STATES AT COOPER UNION, NEW YORK, SEPT. 3, 1890.

We assert as our fundamental principle the self-evident truth enunciated in the Declaration of American Independence, that all men are created equal, and are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights.

We hold that all men are equally entitled to the use and enjoyment of what God has created and of what is gained by the general growth and improvement of the community of which they are a part. Therefore, no one should be permitted to hold natural opportunities without a fair return to all for any special privilege thus accorded to him, and that value which the growth and improvement of the community attach to land should be taken for the use of the community.

We hold that each man is entitled to all that his labor produces. Therefore no tax should be levied on the products of labor.

To carry out these principles we are in favor of raising all public revenues for national, state, county and municipal purposes by a single tax upon land values, irrespective of improvements, and of the abolition of all forms of direct and indirect taxation.

Since in all our states we now levy some tax on the value of land, the single tax can be instituted by the simple and easy way of abolishing, one after another all other taxes now levied, and commensurately increasing the tax on land values, until we draw upon that one source for all expenses of government, the revenue being divided between local governments, state governments and the general government, as the revenue from direct taxes is now divided between the local and state governments; or, a direct assessment being made by the general government upon the states and paid by them from revenues collected in this manner.

The single tax we propose is not a tax on land, and therefore would not fall on the use of land and become a tax on labor.

It is a tax, not on land, but on the value of land. Thus it would not fall on all land, but only on valuable land, and on that not in proportion to the use made of it, but in proportion to its value—the premium which the user of land must pay to the owner, either in purchase money or rent, for permission to use valuable land. It would thus be a tax, not on the use or improvement of land, but on the ownership of land, taking what would otherwise go to the owner as owner, and not as user.

In assessments under the single tax all values created by individual use or improvement would be excluded and the only value taken into consideration would be the value attaching to the bare land by reason of neighborhood, etc., to be determined by impartial periodical assessments. Thus the farmer would have no more taxes to pay than the speculator who held a similar piece of land idle, and the man who on a city lot erected a valuable building would be taxed no more than the man who held a similar lot vacant.

The single tax, in short, would call upon men to contribute to the public revenues, not in proportion to what they produce or accumulate, but in proportion to the value of the natural opportunities they hold. It would compel them to pay just as much for holding land idle as for putting it to its fullest use.

The single tax, therefore, would—

1. Take the weight of taxation off of the agricultural districts where land has little or no value irrespective of improvements, and put it on towns and cities where bare land rises to a value of millions of dollars per acre.

2. Dispense with a multiplicity of taxes and a horde of taxgatherers, simplify government and greatly reduce its cost.

3. Do away with the fraud, corruption and gross inequality inseparable from our present methods of taxation, which allow the rich to escape while they grind the poor. Land cannot be hid or carried off, and its value can be ascertained with greater ease and certainty than any other.

4. Give us with all the world as perfect freedom of trade as now exists between the states of our Union, thus enabling our people to share, through free exchanges, in all the advantages which nature has given to other countries, or which the peculiar skill of other peoples has enabled them to attain. It would destroy the trusts, monopolies and corruptions which are the outgrowths of the tariff. It would do away with the fines and penalties now levied on anyone who improves a farm, erects a house, builds a machine, or in any way adds to the general stock of wealth. It would leave everyone free to apply labor or expend capital in production or exchange without fine or restriction, and would leave to each the full product of his exertion.

5. It would, on the other hand, by taking for public use that value which attaches to land by reason of the growth and improvement of the community, make the holding of land unprofitable to the mere owner, and profitable only to the user. It would thus make it impossible for speculators and monopolists to hold natural opportunities unused or only half used, and would throw open to labor the infinite field of employment which the earth offers to man. It would thus solve the labor problem, do away with involuntary poverty, raise wages in all occupations to the full earnings of labor, make over-production impossible until all human wants are satisfied, render labor-saving inventions a blessing to all, and cause such an enormous production and

such an equitable distribution of wealth as would give to all comfort, leisure and participation in the advantages of an advancing civilization.

With respect to monopolies other than the monopoly of land, we hold that where free competition becomes impossible, as in telegraphs, railroads, water and gas supplies, etc., such business becomes a proper social function, which should be controlled and managed by and for the whole people concerned, through their proper government, local, state or national, as may be.

**LIST OF ORGANIZATIONS
THAT HAVE ADOPTED THE DECLARATION OF
PRINCIPLES MADE BY NATIONAL CONFERENCE
AT NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 3, 1890.**

Secretaries of clubs are requested to send corrections, notices of the formation of new clubs or requests for the enrollment of existing clubs to Geo. St. John Leavens, Secretary of the National Committee at No. 62 University place, New York.

ARKANSAS.

LITTLE ROCK.—Single tax club. Every alternate Thursday evening, 717 Main st. Pres., Sol. F. Clark; sec., Theo. Hartman.

CALIFORNIA.

LOS ANGELES.—Single tax club. Pres., Clarence A. Miller; sec., S. Byron Welcome, 523 Macy st.

OAKLAND.—Oakland single tax club No. 1. Pres., A. J. George; sec., E. Hopkins.

SAN FRANCISCO.—California single tax society, room 9, 541 Market street. Pres., L. M. Manzer; cor. sec., Thomas Watson, 541 Market street.

COLORADO.

DENVER.—Single tax club. Headquarters 303 16th st. Pres., Geo. H. Phelps; sec., James Crosby, P. O. Box 257, Highlands.

PUEBLO.—Commonwealth single tax club. Regular meetings fourth Friday of each month at office of B. D. W. Reeve, corner Union av. and Main st. Pres., B. D. W. Reeve; sec., J. W. Brentlinger.

CONNECTICUT.

SHARON.—Sharon single tax committee. Chairman, J. J. Ryan.

MERIDEN.—Meriden single tax club. Meets second and fourth Fridays of the month at 7.30 p. m. at parlors of J. Cairns, 72½ E. Main st. President, John Cairns; secretary, Arthur M. Dignam.

DELAWARE.

WILMINGTON.—Single tax association. Meets first and third Mondays of each month at 8 p. m. Pres., Geo. W. Kreer; sec., Frank L. Beardson.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

WASHINGTON.—Chas. F. Adams' Scientific Council (No. 2) of the People's Commonwealth. First Tuesday evening of each month at 150 A. st. n. w. Trustee, Chas. Newburgh, 64 Decrees st.; sec., Dr. Wm. Geddes, 1719 G. st. n. w.

Washington single tax league. President, Elwin Gladmon; treas., R. J. Boyd; sec'y, Wm. Geddes, M.D., 1719 G. st. n. w.

GEORGIA.

ATLANTA, GA.—Atlanta single tax club No. 1. Pres., J. H. Smith; sec., J. Henley Smith, 12 W. Alabama st.

ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO.—Chicago single tax club. Every Thursday evening at 206 La Salle st. Pres., Warren Worth Bailey, 219 Lincoln av.; sec., F. W. Irwin, 217 La Salle st., room 721.

SOUTH CHICAGO.—Single tax club of South Chicago and Cheltenham. Pres., John Black; sec., Robt. Atchison, Box K. E., South Chicago.

BRACEVILLE.—Braceville single tax committee. Pres., John Mainwaring; sec., Chas. E. Matthews.

PEORIA.—Peoria single tax club. Meetings Thursday evenings in Court House. Pres., Jas. W. Hill, 310 North st.; sec., Jas. W. Avery.

QUINCY.—Gem City single tax club. Meets every Thursday evening at 7.30, room 4, second floor, n. e. cor. 5th and Hampshire sts. Pres., C. F. Perry; cor. sec., Duke Schroer, 524 York st.

INDIANA.

INDIANAPOLIS.—Single tax league. Pres., Theo. J. Hudson; sec., Chas. H. Krause. Every Sunday, 2.30 p. m. Mansur Hall, cor. Washington and Alabama sts., room 12.

RICHMOND.—Single tax club. Pres., C. S. Schneider, 5 South 2d st.; sec., M. Riche, 913 South A st.

IAWA.

BURLINGTON.—Burlington single tax club. First Saturday of each month, 805 North 6th st. Pres., Wilbur Moore, 220 Hedgeav.; sec. treas., Frank S. Churchill.

CEDAR RAPIDS.—Single tax club. L. G. Booth, pres.; J. V. Kennedy, sec.

STOUT CITY.—Single tax committee. Pres., N. C. A. Raybourn, 211 Kansas st.; sec'y, R. B. Pickerton, 21st and Howard sts.

KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE.—Progress single tax club. Open every evening, 504 West Jefferson st. Business meetings Friday. Pres., Christ. Landolf; sec., W. W. Daniel, 803 Franklin st.

LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS.—Louisiana single tax club. Meets first and third Thursday night at 8 p. m. at 131 Poydras st. Pres., Jas. Middleton; sec., G. W. Roberts, 336 Thalia st.

MAINE.

AUBURN.—Auburn single tax club. Public meetings every Saturday evening, 3 River Road. Pres., A. C. Dunning; sec., W. G. Andrews, P. O. Box 703.

MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE.—Single tax league of Maryland. Every Monday at 8 p. m., in hall 506 East Baltimore st.; Pres., Wm. J. Ogden, 5 North Carey st.; sec. sec., J. W. Howell, 25 Broadway; cor. sec., Dr. Wm. N. Hill, 1438 E. Baltimore st.

BALTIMORE single tax society. Every Sunday afternoon, 3 p. m., at Academy Hall, 216 W. Lombard st. Pres., Jas. T. Kelly; sec., W. H. Kelly, 500 Calvert st.

MASSACHUSETTS.

STATE.—Massachusetts single tax league. Pres., William Lloyd Garrison; sec., E. H. Underhill, 45 Kilby st., Boston; treas., George Cox, Jr., 72 High st., Boston.

BOSTON.—Single tax league. Public meetings second fourth Sundays of each month, at 8.30 p. m. at G. A. R. Hall, 616 Washington st. Pres., Edwin M. White; sec., Emily T. Turner & Cambridge st.

BROCKTON.—Single tax club. Meets Friday evenings corner Glenwood av. and Vernon st. Pres., Wm. A. Wekidrick; sec., A. S. Barnard, 54 Belmont st.

DORCHESTER.—Single tax club. Meetings first Tuesday of each month at Field's building, Field's corner. Pres., Edward Frost; sec., John Adams, Field's building, Field's corner.

HAVERHILL.—Haverhill single tax league. Meets every Thursday evening, at 73 Merrimac st. Pres., Geo. W. Pottengill; cor. sec., Edward E. Collum, 4 Green st.

MALDEN.—Single tax club. Pres., Geo. W. Cox; sec., Edwin T. Clark, 100 Tremont st.

NEPONSET.—Single tax league. Sec., Q. A. Lothrop, Wood st court, Neponset.

NEWBURYPORT.—Merrimac single tax assembly. Pres., Andrew R. Curtis; sec., Wm. R. Whitmore, 236 Merrimac street.

ROXBURY.—Single tax club. Pres., Frank W. Mendum, 141 Hampden st.; sec., W. L. Crozman, 131 Marcella st.

WORCESTER.—Worcester single tax club. Meetings first Thursday of month, at Reform club hall, 506 Main st. Pres., Thomas J. Hastings; sec., E. K. Page, Lake View, Worcester.

MINNESOTA.

MINNEAPOLIS.—Minneapolis single tax league. Every Monday evening, at the West Hotel. Pres., H. B. Martin, Woods' block; sec., Oliver T. Erickson, 2203 Lyndale av., N.

ST. PAUL.—Single tax club. Pres., H. C. McCarter; sec., Geo. C. Madison, corner East Sixth and Cedar sts.

MISSOURI.

STATE.—Missouri single tax committee. Henry H. Hoffman, chairman. This committee is pushing a State single tax petition. Blanks sent on application. It is also forming syndicate for publication of local single tax papers throughout the United States at little or no expense. Write for circulars to Percy Pepoon, sec., 513 Elm st., St. Louis.

HERMANN.—Single tax committee. Pres., R. H. Hasenritter; sec., Dr. H. A. Hibbard.

KANSAS CITY.—Single tax club. First Sunday of the month, at 3 p. m., at Bacon Lodge Hall, 1204 and 1206 Walnut st. Pres., Herman Hermaulink; sec., R. F. Young, Signal Service office.

ST. LOUIS.—Single tax league. Tuesday evenings at rooms of the Clerk of Criminal Court, Four Courts, 12th street and Clark avenue. Pres., Hon. Dennis A. Ryan, 1616 Washington st.; sec., T. J. Smith, 1515 Taylor av.

BENTON SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE. Meets every Saturday evening at 6839 Waldemar avenue. Pres., Henry S. Chase; sec., W. C. Little.

NEBRASKA.

WYMORE.—Wymore single tax and tariff reform club. Meetings every Wednesday evening at Union hall. Pres., Julius Hamm; sec. and treas., H. C. Jaynes; P. O. Box 137.

NEW JERSEY.

CAMDEN.—Single tax club. Meets every Saturday evening at Felton hall, n. e. cor. Second and Federal sts. Pres., Aaron Hand; sec., Wm. M. Callingham, 520 Line st.

PLAINFIELD.—Single tax club. Pres., John L. Anderson; sec., J. H. McCullough, 7 Pond place.

NEWARK.—Single tax and free trade club. Pres., C. B. Rathburn; sec., M. T. Gaffney, 211 Plane st.

PATERSON.—Paterson Co. single tax club. Pres., E. W. Nellie; sec., John A. Craig, 192 Hamburg av. Meetings every Thursday evening at 109 Market st.

VINELAND.—Vineland single tax and ballot reform club. Pres., Rev. Adolph Roeder; sec., Wm. P. Nichols, box 924.

WASHINGTON.—Warren county land and labor club. Pres., A. W. Davis, Oxford; sec., John Morrison, box 272, Washington.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK.—Manhattan single tax club. Business Meeting first Thursday of each month at 8 p. m. Club rooms, 73 Lexington av.; open every day from 8 p. m. to 12 p. m. Pres., Louis F. Post; sec., A. J. Steers.

BROOKLYN.—Brooklyn single tax club. 198 Livingston st. Address all communications to J. Hickling, treas.

WOMEN'S single tax club. Meetings the first and third Tuesdays, 198 Livingston st. at 3 o'clock. Pres., Miss Eva J. Turner; sec., Miss Venie B. Havens, 219 DeKalb av.

EAST BROOKLYN single tax club. Meetings every Monday evening, 448 Central av. Pres., James Hamilton; sec., Jas. B. Connell, 448 Central av.

EASTERN DISTRICT single tax club. Monthly meetings on the first Monday of each month, at 94 South Third street, Brooklyn. Pres., Joseph McGuinness, 123 S. 9th st., Brooklyn, E. D.; sec., Emily A. Deverall.

EIGHTEENTH WARD single tax club. Every Thursday at 8 p. m. at 225 Evergreen st. Pres., J. J. Feilner; sec., Adolph Fettner, 225 Evergreen st.

ALBANY.—Albany single tax club. Meetings Sunday 7.30 p. m., Beaver-Block, cor. Pearl and Norton sts. Pres., F. W. Croake; cor. sec., Geo. Noyes.

BINGHAMPTON.—Tax Reform Association. Pres., John H. Blakeney; sec., Edward Dundon, 33 Malden lane.

BUFFALO.—Tax Reform Club. Pres., S. C. Rogers; sec., T. M. Crowe, 777 Elk st.

OSWEGO.—Pioneer single tax club. Pres., James Ryan sec., James C. Murray.

OWKOO.—Single tax club. Pres., Michael J. Murray sec., Wm. Minehawk, 50 West Main st.

LONG ISLAND CITY.—Freedom association meets evening of every fourth Friday of the month at Schwabenberg's hall, corner Vernon and Borden avs. Sec., T. G. Drake, 215 Kouwenhoven st.

TROY.—Single tax club. Meetings every Thursday evening at 576 River st; Pres., Henry Sterling; sec., B. B. Morris, 576 River st.

WEST NEW BRIGHTON.—Richmond County single tax club. Sec., A. B. Stoddard.

NORTH DAKOTA.

HATTON.—Hatton single tax reform club. Pres., A. Forslid; sec., T. E. Nelson; treas., M. F. Hegge.

OHIO.

CINCINNATI.—Cincinnati single tax club. Every Monday night, 7.30 o'clock, Robertson's Hall, Lincoln's Inn Court, 227 Main st. (near P. O.). Pres., Jos. L. Schraer sec., Dr. David De Beck, 139 W. 9th st.

CLEVELAND.—Single tax club. Meets on call of president at room 703, Society for Saving building. W. F. Blen, sec'y and treas.

DAYTON.—Free land club. Pres., J. G. Galloway; sec., W. W. Kilc, 108 East 5th st.

GALION.—Galion single tax club. Every Monday evening, residence of P. C. Snay, 103 South Union st. Pres., P. J. Snay; sec., Maud E. Snay.

HORNLOCK.—Single tax club. Pres., D. P. Sweeny; sec., James G. Hayden.

MIAMISBURG.—Miamicburg single tax club. Pres., H. M. Scott; sec., J. T. Beala.

YOUNGSTOWN.—Every Thursday evening, Ivorites hall Pres., Billy Radcliffe; sec., A. C. Hughes, 13 Public sq.

ZANESVILLE.—Single tax club. Pres., W. H. Longhee sec., Wm. Quigley.

OREGON.

PORTLAND.—Single tax club. Meets first Monday in each month at Free Library Hall, 171 Second st. Pres., T. D. Warwick; sec., Wallace Yates, 193 Sixth st., Portland, Ore.

PENNSYLVANIA.

BRADFORD.—Single tax club. Hevenor's hall, 41 Main st. Meetings for discussion every Sunday at 3.30 p. m.

GERMANTOWN.—Single tax club. Sec., E. D. Burleigh, 13 Willow av. Meets first and third Tuesday of each month at 8 p. m. in Vernon Hall, cor. Main st. and Chelton av., at 8 P. M.

JOHNSTOWN.—Henry George club. Meets every Monday evening for public discussion. Pres., A. J. Moxham sec., S. E. Clarkson.

PHILADELPHIA.—Single tax society. Meets every Thursday and Sunday at 8 p. m. Social meetings second Tuesday, No. 30 South Broad st.; cor. sec., A. H. Stephenson, 210 Chestnut st.

PITTSBURG.—Pittsburg single tax club. Meets every first and third Sunday evening at 7.30, 64 4th av. Pres., Edm. Yardley; sec., Mark F. Roberts, 140 South 24th st.

POTTSSTOWN.—Single tax club. Meetings first and third Friday evenings each month in Weitzkorn's hall Pres., D. L. Haws; sec., Geo. Auchy, Pottstown, Pa.

READING.—Reading single tax society. Monday evenings, 723 Penn st. Pres., Wm. H. McKinney; sec., C. S. Prizer, 1011 Penn st.</p

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VERDICT OF LEADING CRITICS.

Mr. Howells in Harper's Magazine.

At the present we have only too much to talk about in a book so robust and terribly serious as Mr. Hamlin Garland's volume, called "Main-Travelled Roads." That is what they call the highways in the part of the West that Mr. Garland comes from and writes about; and these stories are full of the bitter and burning dust, the foul and trampled slush of the common avenues of life: the life of the men who hopelessly and cheerlessly make the wealth that enriches the alien and the idler, and impoverishes the producer. *If any one is still at a loss to account for that uprising of the farmers in the West, which is the translation of the Peasants's War into modern and republican terms, let him read "Main-Travelled Roads," and he will begin to understand.* . . . He has a fine courage to leave a fact with the reader, ungarnished and unvarnished, which is almost the rarest trait in an Anglo-Saxon writer, so infantile and feeble is the custom of our art; and this attains tragical sublimity in the opening sketch, "A Branch Road," where the lover who has quarrelled with his betrothed comes back to find her maimed and miserable, such a farm wife as Mr. Garland has alone dared to draw, and tempts the broken-hearted drudge away from her loveless home.—W. D. Howells, in the Editor's Study of Harper's Magazine for September.

Louise Chandler Moulton.

Hamlin Garland's splendid qualities—his sympathy with humanity, his perception of the subtlest meaning of nature, his power to bring his people before you as if you had grown up in their door-yards—these are his own.

Mary E. Wilkins has given us the pathos of humblest New England; Charles Egbert Craddock has made known to us the secrets of the Tennessee Mountains: Rudyard Kipling has carried us to India; and now, at last, here is the story-teller of farm life in those Western prairies, among which Hamlin Garland grew up, to which he goes back, now and again with the child's heart, the man's insight.

"Main-Travelled Roads" is a bold departure from the highway of ordinary fiction; like Henrik Ibsen, Hamlin Garland tells his story as he sees it, and impartial as faith, offers no hint as to the puzzle thus presented. He has the supreme art not to pronounce sentence on the men and women he has created. *I do not think Ibsen has written anything stronger, and he has seldom written anything so human or possible.* . . . "Main-Travelled Roads" is a book you cannot pass by.—Louise Chandler Moulton, in Boston Herald.

Mr. Flower in the Arena.

One of the most valuable contributions to distinctive American literature which have appeared in many years is Mr. Hamlin Garland's new work, "Main-Travelled Roads," the very title of which suggests its character and the location of the scenes portrayed, as those who have lived in the West will readily agree. . . . The "Main-Travelled Roads" is on every tongue in the West and it is of the West and her struggling children that Mr. Garland deals so vividly and with such power and sympathy in the six stories found in this work. With the rare power which distinguishes genius from mere scholastic training, our author reproduces scenes in nature and events in life, while he analyzes human emotions and invests his creations with so much real life that one never for a moment doubts the actuality of their existence, or that the master hand which deals with them is exaggerating or understating any detail in connection with his theme. . . . "Main-Travelled Roads" should find a place in the library of every thoughtful person who is interested in the welfare of the great toiling masses.—B. O. Flower, in the Arena for August.

The New England Magazine.

The most notable among the many collections of short stories that have lately poured from the press, both of this country and of England, is "Main-Travelled Roads," by Hamlin Garland. The stories comprised in this little volume are as realistic as anything written by Ibsen, but, at the same time, they have a more dramatic quality, and are besides relieved with an under-current of humor, which makes the realism true realism. . . . Mr. Garland's art is true art. He shows his men and women laughing and crying, even though you feel sometimes that the laughter is bordering upon tears. In this, his art is often more true than Ibsen's. These six Mississippi Valley stories do something more than amuse one; they are not written for the summer hammock of the morally blind. They are written by a man who is keenly alive to the misery and injustice of society as at present constituted, and they are intended for thinking people. *They compel you to think.* . . . A book that awakens the human, the divine, in you, in these days of *laissez faire* literature, is worth reading. Mr. Garland's book will do this, and in saying this I have said what cannot be said of one book in the tens of thousands that weigh down the book stalls. It is a book to read and think about. It is a book that will live.—New England Magazine.

Price, Paper, 50 cents; Cloth, \$1.00.

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January ARENA and will run through several numbers. This story the editor of the ARENA regards by far the greatest work that Mr. Garland has written. It should be read by every reader of THE STANDARD. It will prove of absorbing interest. It will educate. It will make men think. Do not fail to read the first four chapters in the January ARENA. Remember that while THE STANDARD's special offer is still open, all subscriptions for THE STANDARD, ARENA and ARENA PORTFOLIO at the price of ARENA and PORTFOLIO alone—viz.: \$5.20, must be sent to THE STANDARD, and not the ARENA. The ARENA is for sale on all news stands.

A powerful novel of Western life, dealing with social, economic and political conditions of to-day, by Hamlin Garland, opens in the

How to have a fresh skin.—It grows from within and is worn off and washed off outside. A proper skin is neither too old or new; if too new it is red and tender; too old, it is worse, it is dead and corpse-like.

Active people easily have good skin, they *have* to wash; but people of leisure sometimes grow sallow because the skin is not washed enough.

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BAD TASTE.

If cod-liver oil were as pleasant as cream there wouldn't be codfish enough in the sea.

And there wouldn't be any diseases of thinness.

What are diseases of thinness?

Consumption is the worst of them, and the best example of them. They are the diseases in which we say, not to, but of, our friend: "He is not looking well; he is thin." We feel the importance of the loss of fat, though we do not get the full significance of it.

The time to treat thinness is when it is nothing but thinness. If cod-liver oil were in every-day use as a common food, this thinness might get corrected without a thought. But cod-liver oil, though it really is a food, is medicine too; and this might limit its use even if it were as sweet as cream.

We cannot take out the taste; we cover it up. We shake the oil with glycerine till it is broken into drops as fine as water-drops in fog. The glycerine wraps itself around these tiny drops and keeps them apart; it also keeps the oil from touching the tongue. This is how the taste gets lost; and this is Scott's Emulsion.

The lost taste is more than comfort gained. A weak stomach cannot digest what it loathes.

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